The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.--Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887. No. 49

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE
IS THE MOST
LIBERAL DEALER

In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVED BY THE C. P. R.
AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Persons, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 75 cents, and one week (six times) for 15 cents; and if longer than one week, 15 cents additional for the following week will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $2 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To purchase a strong boat to carry about 6 persons. Address E. Aspdin, Albion House, City. mar 3-6t

WANTED.—In a small family, a young girl accustomed to the care of children. Comfortable home and good wages to suitable party. Address "X X," THE TIMES office. feb28

WANTED—A woman Cook. To a good cook good wages. Address P. D., THE TIMES office. feb26

WANTED—A woman to take care of children. Apply to Mrs. D. R. Harris, James Bay. feb7

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the R. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc 28

LOST.

LOST—Near Point Ellice on Feb 22nd, a Collie dog, white on breast, neck and tail. The Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. mar 2-3t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms on the sunny side of the Street over the late Queens hotel, Yates Street, suitable for office or dental rooms. Apply to A. Gregg & Son Yates street feb 11

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in sight, at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 32x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for example or work room. Apply to WM. DENNY. jan24 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two Passenger Busses, in first-class running order. Can be delivered within two weeks. Apply at T. G. Moody's Grocery Store, Amelia street. mar1 6t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One hundred and sixty acres land in Cowichan District, fifty acres open and well ditched, balance timbered. Also, one Dump Cart and one heavy Wagon, both in good order. Apply at TIMES office. mar1 1m

FOR SALE.—A large Sized Petaluma Incubator. The best Incubator manufactured, at a reasonable figure. Enquire this office. mar 5-3t

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in South Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. Is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O. feb8

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A farm of about 160 acres in Soake. For further information apply to D. McMillan, New Westminster; or to J. D. Campbell, Esquimalt. Feb7 1mo

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with paying trade centrally situated, within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT.
F. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad st'ccts. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. oct18

EDUCATIONAL.

CORRIG SCHOOL.
A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
For young gentlemen. Will re-open on Monday, January 10th, 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders. dec 31-mo

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets.
mar2 12m R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Bronghton street, between Government and Broad streets on the first FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
ap 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

POLICE COURT.

Jimmy Chickens, drunk; discharged.

Ah-Lun, supplying liquor to an Indian; fined $50 or four months at hard labor.

Busy Season Approaching.

The coming season will undoubtedly be one of the busiest yet known in Victoria and our local merchants are making great preparations to meet the anticipated demand. Amongst those who have taken time by the forelock, we notice Messrs. Russell, McDonald & Co., of the Cheap Variety Store, Douglas street. This firm has laid in an immense stock of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, crockery and glassware, wooden ware, miscellaneous and fancy goods which they advertise to sell by retail at wholesale prices. Call and inspect their stock.

UNRELIABLE AS USUAL.

Another dispatch is paraded by the *Colonist* in black letter, purporting to have been sent to this city by Sir John Macdonald relating to the alleged ministerial majority. The crafty premier concludes his dispatch by the statement the government's majority will be forty-three. He claims that fifty-three ministerialists supporters have been elected in Nova Scotia, nine in New Brunswick, four in Manitoba and one in British Columbia, and that out of the sixty-five members elected in Quebec thirty-seven or thirty-eight will support the government. No reference is made to Prince Edward Island. The "party" here are evidently very doubtful of the result and are making free use of the wires to glean something encouraging from the wily unscrupulous chieftain. A few days ago it was fifty of a majority and nothing less; then it went down to twenty-eight and now it is up to forty-three. We have not hesitated to state that no credence can be placed on any statement emanating from that source, as Sir John, when party stands in view or is in jeopardy he has never been famed for his truth-abiding propensities. Notable instances of his total disregard of the truth have frequently been quoted. The Pacific scandal escapade; the orange lodge prevarication and the Riel deception at Peterboro'.

Prior to the nomination a list of candidates on both sides were in the field in Quebec. After the nomination they were classified in accordance with the views they held. There can be no mistaking how the majority of the representatives of that province will go—for the Liberal sweep on the 22nd ult., was greater than at the local elections in October. The *Colonist* refers to the Winnipeg papers as examples for us to follow. Will it suprise our readers when we state that such men as Mr. Scriver, of Stanstead is classed a ministerialist by the *Manitobaw* in company with others equally pronounced Liberals. THE TIMES until it is convinced to the contrary still adheres to the correctness of the returns sent us from the east, namely that the opposition up to the latter end of last week had a majority Mr. Jas. D. Edgar, M. P., for West Ontario, is no stranger to D. W. Higgins of the *Colonist*. When the latter gentleman had reached the end of his tether; was all but out of house, home and business who came to his relief with the balm that gladdened the heart and set his feet on the highway to prosperity? It was Mr. James D. Edgar—then envoy from the Mackenzie administration to this city. Mr. Higgins will not dare say that Mr. Edgar is not a man of his word. He has tested that gentleman's veracity. Then knowing him so well we shall call Mr. Higgins to testify whether or not Mr Edgar is a "falsifier" and a "garbler" The following message was received at this office on the 2nd inst.:

TO J. C. MCLAGAN:

TORONTO, March 2.—1:30 P. M.—Government majority: Ontario, 13; Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 2; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 1. Total 25. Opposition majorities: Prince Edward Island, 6; Quebec straight Liberal, 15, and 7 Independent Nationalists. Northwest and British Columbia elections Monday; will hold balance of power.

J. D. EDGAR.

Mr. Edgar is possibly as well posted as the Premier. He is one of the opposition whips and principal organizers, and as much entitled to be relied upon as the Premier—and much more so. Why do the Conservatives not publish the list of members elected in Quebec? Liberals everywhere are encouraged at the hopeful news of the approaching change, which nothing can stop.

Cattle Dying.

The reports of the loss of cattle from cold and starvation, in the interior, have not been exaggerated. Letters received to-day by Mr. Ed. Allen, M. P. P., say that the weather has been extremely cold in Lillooet, and that cattle are dying in large numbers all over the district. Mr. Harper's band in Chilcoten will suffer heavily, in fact all the large herds will be reduced fully one-third. Out of one small band of 120 in Lillooet 45 had died. The loss to the province will be enormous, and one of the effects will be a considerable increase in price of stock.

PERSONALS.

Messrs. T. Harper, Ashcroft; J. A. Mantey and F. Harrison, Seattle, are registered at the Clarence.

The Rev. Donald Fraser returned last night from the mainland. He went as far inland as Nicola. On his return he was delayed in consequence of the slides above Yale, for a day or two.

For San Francisco.

The Mexico sailed to-day at noon for San Francisco, with the following passengers from this city: J R Scales, Mrs Lubbe, E Peters, Mrs E G Josselyn, Mrs Casper, Geo Edwards Charles Napier and six in the steerage.

—The issue is now with the electors. Pay no heed to the Colonist's deceptions, for it lies incessantly and the truth is not in it.

CANADA'S BOODLERS.

The Story of How Canada's Domain was Filtered Away to Favorites

By the Dominion Government--An Inland Empire Parted With.

Next to the Pacific Scandal the timber, grazing and coal limits transactions in the Northwest during the exploded boom season is the foulest blot in Canada's history. When the full particulars relating to these are submitted to Parliament the most startling of revelations will be disclosed to an indignant community. In the present contest many of the most brazen-faced of the boodle brigade, with an audacity positively surprising presented themselves for re-election. To the credit of Canadians be it said with the exception of Mr. Rykert, Mr. Hesson, and one or two others, the most prominent members of the brigade were left at home. The annexed list does not embrace the name of railway subsidy grabbers, comprising members of the cabinet, the Senate and the Commons—not the least of whom was Mr. K. F. Burns, of Gloucester, N. B. It will now be in order for Mr. Shakespeare to further enlarge upon his statement that only three members of the Commons—two Conservatives and one Liberal—had been guilty of timber lands, coal limits or grazing leases.

The Montreal *Star*, and many of the most respectable Conservative journals have given no uncertain sounds as to how the boodlers should be treated. In a recent issue it stated that:

"If the Conservatives are wise they will get rid of all the 'boodlers' in the party as soon as possible. They claim to be the party of progress. They must be the party of purity as well as progress if they would retain their hold on the people. Care should be taken not to renominate any of those members whose names have become associated with land grabbing schemes and the peddling of railway charters. There are surely many Conservatives of ability whose characters are beyond reproach. Why not select such men in preference to those whose reputations have become smirched? It cannot be supposed that the electors prefer to be represented by men of easy morals rather than by upright men. The responsibility for the selection of candidates largely rests with the constituencies, and the various political associations of both parties throughout the country should see to it that none but honest men are nominated. * * * For the sake of their own reputations, if not for the good of the country, the honest members should combine against the 'boodlers.' Such men may temporarily be useful to a party, but ultimately they are bound to injure it, and the most politic, as well as the most honorable course, is to force their retirement from public life. Turn the rascals out!"

RANCH AND COAL LANDS.

Leases of pasture lands have been made without asking for competition at 1 cent per acre rent, equal to 6 per cent. on 16 cents an acre. These leases have been made to friends with no restriction except that not more than 100,000 acres should be leased to one party. A return recently brought down shows that on March 1st, 1886, 2,452,610 was under lease to 58 companies, 38 companies with 1,592,290 acres had cattle on their holdings, 20 companies with 869,320 acres had no cattle on their holdings. The total number of cattle, sheep and horses upon these ranches was 63,714, or 1 for each 38 acres, showing that leases had been made for in advance of actual wants, as was only natural when it costs only $1 a year to hold 100 acres. From the vast area placed under lease the government has received a total revenue of only $66,255. Lands ought not to have been leased faster than required, and when leased should have been put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The policy with regard to coal land leases has been equally reprehensible. The returns brought down to February, 1883, show that 445 applications were made. In the list of applications members of Parliament figured as follows:

J C Patterson,	M P	4	Applications.
C C Colby,	M P	7	do
John Haggart,	M P	1	do
A Boulthee,	M P	1	do
Thomas Scott,	M P	3	do
Han T N Gibbs,	M P	1	do
Hector Cameron,	M P	1	do
J G Blanchet,	M P	1	do
Dalton McCarthy,	M P	1	do
J C Rykert,	M P	1	do
Robert Hay,	M P	1	do
George Hillard,	M P	1	do
Also Sir A T Galt		2	do
Hon John Norquay		2	do
Nicholas Flood Davin		1	do
Edward Ferrher		1	do

These were the returns brought down up to and inclusive of 1883.

So far as the settlement of the Northwest Territories is concerned it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the policy of the government has been one of hostility to that great country. Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended in that part of the Dominion the fact remains undisputed that the expectations formed regarding its progress have not been realized. This has been largely due, perhaps, to the fact that the government grant d these lands to speculators. Nothing perhaps has had a more unfavorable influence upon the settlement or the Northwest than the fact that the government acted upon applications for blocks of land, which were to be given to speculators, if they conformed to the conditions, at half the price the settler had to pay for the land. The rush was something phenomenal:

Robert Hay, M. P.	applied for	6½	townships
Robert Hay, M. P.	"	2	"
Robert Hay, and associates	"	3	"
Robert Hay	"	5	"
Col. Williams, M. P.	"	6	"
George A. Drew, M. P.	"	4	"
G. H. Mackintosh, M. P., as	"	5	"
Jno White, M. P., & assoc.	"	4	"
Geo. Guillet, P. P.	"	10	"
" " " "	"	3	"
C. F. Ferguson, M. P.,	"	3	"
Hugh Kranitz, M. P.	"	5	"
T. Valin, M. P. & G. Ross,	"	2	"
Thos Arkell, M. P. & assoc.	"	6	"
Wm. Elliott, M. P.	"	5	"
M. H. Gault,	"	2	"
Robert Beall, M. P.	"	4	"
Geo. P. Orton, M. P	"	6	"
C. F. Ferguson, M. P. & as	"	8	"
P. Valin, M. P.	"	1	"
J. C. Patterson, & assoc's	"	7	"
J. S. McCraig, M. P.	"	1	"
James Beaty, M. P.	"	1	"
J. R. Dennis, M. P.	"	6	"
Chas. Wallace, M. P. & as.	"	6	"
C. C. Colby, M. P. & oth'rs	"	8	"
Senator Almon & others	"	12½	"
D. Macmillan, M. P.	"	6	"

Here are the names of twenty-one members of parliament making applications for land to the government, to be received on conditions so favorable that they expected to secure those lands at half-price, of $1 an acre. In addition, Sir A. T. Galt applied for fifty townships; and that gentleman was allowed $1,500 from the Treasury of Canada to pay his expenses while he went to the Northwest to select his land. Here are other names:

Wm. Sharples,	applied for	2	Townships
R. Henry & others,	"	4	"
H. Symmes,	"	6	"
D. Tisdale,	"	6	"
A. T. Drummond,	"	17	"
T. Long and G. Moberly,	"	16½	"
A. Ferguson,	"	39	"
D. Tisdale,	"	6	"

The number of orders-in-council granted for timber leases alone were 550, covering an area of 25,000 square miles of the public domain, and that practically no bonus had been received by the government for all this enormous territory; while since 1870 the province of Ontario, for 7,986 miles under license, had received in bonuses on the same $1,785,000! What does the honest yeomanry of Victoria think of these scandalous affairs? Will they, by their votes, continue men in power who have so grossly prostituted the sacred trust reposed in them? Doing so will result in the country being given over bodily in a few years to boodlers and monopolists. Then vote *against* Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare by crossing your ballots for Capt. McCallum.

On the 4th of May, 1883, Sir Charles Tupper, at that time Minister of Railways said: Having given the subject my best and fullest consideration, I estimate that the receipts of this department from the sale of agricultural and coal lands, timber dues, rents of grazing lands, and sales of mineral lands other than coal, with the royalties from the minerals, between 1st January, 1883, and 31st December 1891, both days inclusive, will amount to not less than $58,000,000. The results from 1880 to 1885, much more than half the time specified, show net receipts of about $400,000 over the cost of survey and administration of the lands, without counting the cost of Indians, mounted police, immigration or local government."

The "great stretcher" drew considerably on his imagination, Mr. J. C. Rykert, however, was more practical. He secured a limit for $250 which in a few months was sold for $200,000. Mr. Rykert's share of the "boodle" being $90,000! Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare also endorsed and connived in this swindle upon the country by voting with the government through thick and thin during the past parliament. They aided in robbing the Dominion of millions of dollars. At that business the "boodlers" are thorough adapts.

THE CANDIDATES—A BRIEF REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I am not a politician, but I have quietly attended the various meetings recently held and have formed something of an opinion in regard to the subject in general. To economize your space I would say that I think Messrs. Shakespeare and Baker, should be allowed to stay at home. The former is, I believe, a well meaning man and tried to do what he thought was right, but he lacks ability. He exhibited a lack of tact in his anti-Chinese efforts; indeed left himself open to the charge of slander. He heaped all manner of abuse upon them instead of presenting the one truthful objection against them, viz., their influence in taking the bread from our laboring men's mouth. His false charges served to throw doubt on this all sufficient one. We want men who are able, as well as willing, to serve us. As to Mr. Baker, the fact that he splits his hair in the middle is a mark that would prejudice many against him. I don't consider him worthy of notice. Mr. Fell is a policy man. He preaches morals and sells whiskey at the same time; and affects Christian support in the mornings by going to church and honestly endorses spiritualism in the evening at Harmony Hall. Besides he is overbearing and prolix. Mr. Robertson will do his best for the workingmen, but he has not the ability as a speaker of Humphreys. But the latter says he is going to support Sir John through "thick and thin," right or wrong? Between these I would have the voters choose for one member, and Capt. McCallum for the other.

I have read the letter of Mr. McCallum to workingmen, and it is abreast with the times. He is a man too of education and good personal address, whose influence consequently would, even if other things were equal, be much greater than any of the others. All this I say apart from partyism, the curse of politics. We want men who will talk and vote for the interests of their district, province and country regardless of party. I have a word for Victorians who incline to worship Sir John on account of the C. P. R. Mark what I say, remember it: Victorians will regret the day that the C. P. R. was built. The mainland is lost to Victoria. It was its main support. Another seaport backed by the most powerful corporation in America disputes with her for supremacy. The North Pacific will do infinitely more for Victoria, yea, the interests of the C. P. R. lie in the destruction of Victoria. I would have the voters consider the matter calmly, keeping out of view party interests altogether.

GOODNESS SAKE.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have heard Mr. Humphreys again and affirm strongly in his favor. He is incomparably the best speaker of the lot, and therefore possesses the greatest power to influence others. Mr. Humphreys also qualified his loyalty to Sir John by saying that the interests of British Columbia would take the first place in his heart. Humphreys and McCallum are the men who should go to Ottawa, and you may say I told you.

An $800,000 Boodler.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., outside member of the cabinet, who, as President of the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, at a salary of $3000 per annum, secured a government subsidy of $12,000 a mile for that railway, and also permission to issue bonds for $20,000 a mile additional—thus making a clear profit for himself and his friends of at least $800,000, over and above the cost of construction.

Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare have always voted for and supported the "boodle" brigade who have extracted from the treasury millions belonging to the people; their hard earnings, squeezed out of every working man in the province and his family to sustain a government and maintain in elegance a lot of politicians who otherwise would be paupers. The working men of Victoria contribute more money to the government in this respect per head by three times over them any other province. How long will they tolerate in office men who are determined to still further increase their burdens. Vote early and for Capt. McCallum the working man's friend.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

The Triple Team Again Expound Their Views

To a Large Audience That Evinces no Enthusiasm.

The meeting at the Victoria last night, convened by Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson, the triple candidates, was largely attended. Messrs. E. Allen, M. P. P., G. Thompson, M. P. P., Geo. Lawrence, and several other gentlemen occupied seats on the platform. Mr. E. Allen was appointed chairman, and discharged the duties of the position with strict impartiality. He first introduced Hon. T. B. Humphreys, who reviewed briefly the propositions which he had made at the first meeting. He would, he reiterated, endeavor to secure from the government the sum of $150,000 to assist in the development of our quartz mines and for the erection of reduction works on the mainland, asserting his belief that such an expenditure would be a reproductive one. He would endeavor to secure regularity as well as liberality in the railway tariff, British Columbia being entitled to as much consideration as any other province in the Dominion. On the question of reciprocity, our government should endeavor to induce the government of the U. S. to exchange our coal free for other produce not grown in the province. He would also exert himself to get a free postal delivery, harbor improvements, a dyking system for Fraser river lands, and trunk roads for the Island. These questions he had referred to before, but in addition thereto he would urge upon the Dominion government the expediency of fixing the dry docks rates at one-third or one-fourth of the rates charged at San Francisco, which are said to be $1000 per day. (Cheers.) In respect to appointments, it was the duty of Sir John A. Macdonald to make his selections from residents of the province, who were qualified to fill any position in the gift of the government. (Applause.) Bounties to the extent of $500,000 had been voted to Nova Scotian fishermen, while not a ten cent piece had been given to British Columbia and Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare had never opened their mouth in behalf of the province in that respect. The Chinese question would have to be solved, or it would shake the governmental structure to its very foundation. Canada was going to secure power from England to frame an international treaty with China, and he would propose, were he the minister to dicker with the Chinese, that in proportion to the relative populations of the two countries—China being three or four hundred millions, and Canada five millions—that two, three, four or five Chinamen would be permitted to come to this country for every Canadian who went to China, and according to a careful calculation the number of Chinese that would be in British Columbia under that plan would be about 272. (Cheers.)

On the whole 500 miles of seaboard of British Columbia, there was not a single life-saving station, or an emergency steamboat that dare venture beyond Cape Flattery, which was a disgrace and a scandal to the Dominion Government. (Cheers.) He concluded by declaring that he was a supporter of Sir John Macdonald, to whom he attributed whatever advantages British Columbia has, and if honored with their suffrages he would endeavor to serve Sir John as a fighter or as a debater second to none but Sir Chas. Tupper. And in saying that he wanted it to be understood that he was a British Columbian to the back bone. (Applause.)

Mr. W. A. Robertson was the second speaker. He advocated the right and privilege of a workingman to aspire to a seat in parliament. Fell, Humphreys and himself had been described as a trinity, but he rather preferred to compare themselves to three streams, diverging somewhat, but all leading to a common center. He had issued a platform, in which he had advocated improvements to the harbor and a free wharf. Trade relations should be opened with all countries on the Pacific, in order that our city and province might be made a center of commerce. He took exception to the statement that the National Policy was not in the interest of the country. Had it not existed all the mechanics in the country would now be in the United States, and in Victoria there were some manufacturers that could not exist without it. (Faint applause). In Sooke, Texada Island, and other places, we have enormous iron mines, which, under the National Policy, may be developed, finding a profitable market in the Northwest when it has been filled up. A policy that would foster and encourage the fishing industry and protect our rights in Behring Sea would receive his earnest attention and support. (Applause.) The late wreck on the west coast emphasized the necessity of a life saving station there and telegraphic communication with Cape Flattery. He believed that British Columbia should grow its own officials—British Columbia for British Columbians was his motto. If a favorable reciprocity treaty could be secured with the United States—which he doubted—he would give it his support. Although he believed in the brotherhood of man, he would exclude the Chinese entirely, or treat them as they treated our people in China—confine them to geographical limits and exclude them from manufactory. (Cheers.) But in face of a recent vote in the Legislature, which voted down an act prohibiting Chinese from working in the mines, what were we to expect from the government at Ottawa? He considered that a villanous injustice had been done to Vancouver City;—(loud cheers)—that place could have maintained law and order without the intervention of the government. The old stagers in the province might stand Chinese, but the men from the east would not put up with them,—(applause)—and if this thing is continued the first thing that would happen we would be hearing of dynamite. He advocated the extension of the Island Railway to the north, and the construction of a line from Bentinck Arm to Cariboo, and would demand a subsidy for the road from the Federal Government. Postal communication with outlying districts, manhood suffrage, a school for imparting a knowledge of mineralogy and scientific mining, and a technical training college were among the requirements of our province and would be attended to. He would support the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. He had been accused of trying to get up the back stairs as a Liberal. Propositions had been made to him which, had he accepted, would have ensured his election, but he was not the material from which they made traitors. (Applause.) He would stand to his platform as long as Sir John A. Macdonald had a plank to stand on. He knew Capt. McCallum to be a thoroughly honest, honorable man, (cheers,) and had he come before the electors first, he (Robertson) would not have opposed him. (A voice—Resign, resign—applause.) He defied anyone to pick a flaw in his armor, or to show that he had ever attempted to pull the wool over the eyes of the workingmen, or that he had ever sacrificed the interests of any class of the community. (Applause.)

His Worship Mayor Fell was well received. He referred to the fact that a few weeks ago there were a great many men who were moving heaven and earth to defeat him, but they had all suddenly been converted and now thought he was so good a mayor that he should not be sent to Ottawa. (Laughter.) If he was such a great and glorious fellow as mayor, surely he would be just as great and glorious in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) There was not a city in Canada and Great Britain that was not anxious to have its mayor represent them in parliament. The press was calling him a straddle-bug—a species of animal he was not acquainted with. He was a right, thick and thin, true blue Conservative—not a Tory. (Laughter.) There is not a man in Canada to-day who has shown the ability that pertains to a statesman the same as Sir John A. Macdonald has. Tracing his history through it would be found to be one of reform, and if returned again to power he was prepared to carry out all the reforms the country needed. If he (Fell) were elected the government would be safer in his hands than in the hands of those who were working for billets for themselves. (Hear, hear.) There was no position they could give him—he might have taken the governorship, but that was gone for another five years (laughter) and it was too long to wait. We should not allow Canadians to come here and occupy our offices, and if Sir John was to tell him that appointments could not be made as we wanted them, there would be a jolly row over it. We should be treated as Ontario and Quebec were. When they find we are neither halfbreeds, or Indians, or a sea of mountains, but a province without which Confederation would not be complete they (the Liberals) were taking it all back, but some of their dirt still sticks. On the Chinese question, he said if the country did not want trade with China it had better shut off its steamship line and close its railways. He was in favor of certain restrictions to exclude paupers or slaves from all quarters of the world. There were paupers coming from Europe just as bad as those that come from China (hisses) and he would exclude paupers from all quarters of the globe. The men who attacked the Chinese at Vancouver were the worst enemies the workingmen have. He was no friend of cheap labor and desired to see every workingman elevate himself into a respectable position in society. (Applause.) If they returned the men who were there before they will return men who have very little influence in the House and if any one wants to know what their influence in Ottawa is, they would quickly find out by visiting that city. His Worship concluded by asking the electors to go to the polls on Monday and record their votes for the best men.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Allen brought the meeting to a close.

COOLIE LABOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—I find that my opponents are circulating a false report respecting my views on the coolie question. I beg to say I am opposed to importing any more from China, India, &c., or a class of emigrants from Europe that, on arriving here, have to be taken in charge of by the charitable. We have at present plenty of good workingmen; what is required is employment for them.

JAMES FELL.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—In my speech last night the *Colonist* reports me as having "characterized the steps taken to preserve law and order in Vancouver as an outrage upon the people of that city." I said nothing of the kind. The report is untrue from beginning to end.

T. B. HUMPHREYS.

How the Tories Piled Up the Debt.

The net debt of Canada at present is $235,000,000. This is over $1,250,000 for every constituency in the country. It is a debt of over $300 for every family, and $60 per head for every man, woman and child, including the *Colonist's* "boodlers." It has increased at the rate of $80 per minute under Tory rule. If piled up in silver 40 trains of 20 cars each would be needed to carry it away. It would have a highway 110 miles with dollar bills. It would take eight year's wheat crops of Canada to pay it. If used to purchase wheat at $1 a bushel 24,500 trains of 20 cars each would be required to haul away the wheat. If the wheat were loaded in wagons placed in line as on a road the line would encircle the earth at the equator and lap over. The annual interest is $21 a minute.

Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare have helped to swell this enormous debt. Its effects reach every family circle in the city. Workmen especially, are oppressed by this fearful load of taxation. Then mark your ballots against the men who for party purposes, have inflicted so serious an injury upon yourselves and your families. Captain McCallum is pledged to redress these grievances. Remember him at the polls when marking your ballots.

Then and Now.

When the Tories were in opposition, during the Mackenzie regime, they threw every obstacle in his way to retard the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Still in this city, as elsewhere they claim they were always its friends. History in this respect however gives them the lie for in 1878 Sir David Macpherson in his celebrated pamphlet which the Tories scattered broadcast over the country, spoke thus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad:

But surely the whole expenditure between Lake Superior and the Red river is premature and unwise. That section of the railway will cost not less than twenty millions of dollars; the interest will be one million of dollars, and with the loss in working the road, which I shall not venture to estimate, will amount to an enormous sum to be borne by the taxpayers of the Dominion. I may say my opinion is that we should have been content for the time to use the United States lines for our all rail route to Manitoba.

A novice would never suppose from the Tory attacks to-day upon the Liberals because they did not build the road fast enough; that in 1878 the same Tories attacked the Liberals because they were building the road too fast. Such is Tory consistency, supported and endorsed by Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

To-Day's Despatches from all parts of the Globe.

Resignation of Sir M. Hicks-Beach--The Irish Question.

LONDON, March 5.—In the Commons to-night Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, announced that the government had received news of risings in Bulgaria. The outbreaks have been entirely suppressed and were only confined to small portions of troops at Silistria and Rustchuk, incited by emissaries from refugees. No risings elsewhere.

It is reported that Lord Hartington approves in the main the provisions of the government bill to amend criminal law in Ireland, a draft of which has been submitted by him.

The Government's Irish bill provides that a special jury list be drawn from the class that are not liable to intimidation. It shall be formed for the trial of special offenders.

It is reported that as soon as a parliamentary vacancy occurs Sir George O. Trevelyan will stand as a Gladstonian candidate.

A state of seige has been proclaimed at Sofia.

The *Standard* this morning, in which no mention was made of Sir Hicks-Beach resigning, says Sir Micheal is suffering from an affectation of his eyes, but he will probably reappear in Parliament on Monday.

The *Standard* this morning says Russia addressed a note to Spain regarding her resumption of freedom of action in European affairs.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was absent from the House of Commons last night being confined to his bed by a severe cold. The daily *Telegraph* thinks he will resign as chief secretaryship for Ireland as his health will not allow him to continue to perform the arduous duties of that office.

LONDON, March 5.—The Red Star Line steamship Watawand, which went ashore at Goodwin Sands, near Deal, while on her way to Antwerp from New York, floated, after throwing overboard 200 tons of her cargo. She has been towed to Antwerp.

Troubles in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, March 5.—Nine of the Rustchuk rebels have been sentenced to death. The Consuls of various powers at Rustchuk have urged a postponement of carrying out the sentence. The other troops who took part in the insurrection have been sentenced to prison. Capt. Ballman is charged with being one of the leaders of the insurrection. He is claimed to be a Russian subject; he sought German protection in Bulgaria to-day.

Will go to Berlin.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is suffering from catarrh and his resignation was due to that cause. He will proceed to Berlin for the purpose of undergoing treatment by a celebrated oculist in that city.

Hicks-Beach's Successor.

LONDON, March 5.—It is officially announced this afternoon that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned the office of Secretary for Ireland and that Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Scotland, has been appointed to succed him.

More War Talk.

VIENNA, March 5.—Fear of war in Russian-Poland is causing suspense of all business. Financial firms are reducing their credits to a minimum.

German Elections.

BERLIN, March 5.—Complete returns are as follows: Conservatives, 18; Imperials, 39; National Liberals, 100; Centre, 97; New German Liberals, 34; Polish, 13; Protestors, 15; Socialists, 11; Guelph, 4, and Danish, 1.

From Italy.

ROME, March 5.—Prime Minister Depretis and his colleagues held a conference to-day, which lasted two hours. It was decided to obey King Humbert's command to resume their portfolios.

The Dread Epidemic.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Secretary of State is informed that cholera has been officially declared epidemic at Montevideo.

A Royal Birth.

COPENHAGEN, March 5.—Crown Princess of Denmark has been delivered of a son.

Electric Litigation.

OTTAWA, March 5.—A large amount of evidence was taken before the Minister of Agriculture to-day in support of the application of Wright and Hibbard to have the Bell Telephone Co. Edison transmitter.

Sad for the Ladies.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—C. J. Peterson, author and publisher and proprieter of Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, died suddenly at his residence last night aged 68 years.

Death.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Scott, of the 3rd Artillery, and chief of the publication office of war records of the rebellion, died at his residence in this city this afternoon of pneumonia.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The Dominion parliament has been convoked for April 13.

MARINE.

The bark Columbus, 61 days from Japan, passed up last night for Burrard Inlet to load lumber.

The schooner Favorite, Capt. Munro, anchored in James Bay, dragged anchor last night and, fortunately, jammed between barge C. L. Taylor and steamer Otter and was prevented from drifting on the rocks. No damage.

The Mexico sailed at 1 p. m. to-day for San Francisco.

The Norwegian bark Coldstream, Capt. Capt. Kendall, sailed from Liverpool 5th Feb. for Victoria with general cargo.

The iron bark Viola, Capt. Price, 147 days from London, with a general cargo consigned to Welch, Rithet & Co., arrived last night and anchored in Esquimalt harbor. She dragged anchor this morning and drifted on the rocks, where she still lies several feet out of water. An effort will be made to float her at high tide to-morrow morning. It is believed that she has received little or no damage.

Seamen's wages at San Francisco have been raised $5 all round. To outside ports they are now $35 per month; to Hawaiian Islands, $30.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, March 5, 1887.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

On Monday we are called upon to exercise the privileges of citizenship in the selection of fit and proper persons to represent us in the great council of the nation, and to decide whether they whom we have honored with our support heretofore are again entitled to our confidence. But before doing so it would be well to reflect upon the arguments adduced by both sides of the contest and more particularly those brought forward by the late members. They have talked of the glories of a National Policy—in which they figured ingloriously—and have sang the praises of a premier to whom they were nothing but political nonentities. Of themselves they said but little which redounded to their credit and left unspoken many things which it is but right we should know and judge.

We all know that Mr. SHAKESPEARE's former election was the result of an anti-Chinese sentiment, and that he possessed neither the ability nor the experience of a legislator. Also acted as agent for large employers of labor—notably Mr. ONDERDONK—and became less bellicose on the Chinese question as his interests increased with such employers. That in the House of Commons he voted like an automatic machine for the government—whether the measures were of national utility or injury. Despite the boast of his being a workingman representative he voted against every measure introduced by the Liberal party in favor of workingmen, and urged the claims of individuals with greater persistency than those of the people. Is he then under such circumstances, either by the possession of ability or summary of his acts, entitled to that class of support? Most emphatically no! For the credit and honor of the province let us at least send men who can compel respect and demand from either political party that consideration to which we are entitled.

Personal considerations have nothing whatever to do with the question. When we need help we secure the best we can get. If we want legal advice we go to the best professional men we can find. If we are sick we adopt the same course. We do not go to a street quack, or to a land lot orator. If there exist men who are more pleased with taffy than logic they ought not to jeopardize the interests of others by voting.

We are told that the National Policy is a blessing; so it is; but to whom? Why to the manufacturer, the capitalist, the corrupt official and politician. To the laborer and mechanic it will prove and has proved a curse. An inflation at their expense, the press corrupted, public morality disgraced, and the country flooded with cheap labor of the most despicable character. Lands have been ceded by lease and deed to political favorites; railways built and public works prosecuted at the national expense and given to individuals and corporate bodies. What have we the people got for all this but increased taxation on the necessaries of life, maladministration of justice to the aggrieved, discontent and corruption everywhere. Yet we are told by a hireling press to continue the work of spoliation and fraud. To cheer for men and their policy which history, present and future, will regard as a national disgrace.

Of the millions expended in this province on railways, not a single town, beyond Vancouver, has been built by surplus money. It went chiefly to China and to ONDERDONK. Even Vancouver was built after the completion of the main line, and by new comers. Of what can we boast further than we are here and alive, whilst thousands less fortunate were driven from the province, unable to get work in competition with coolie labor. One prohibitory law after another was passed to restrict that class of labog, and as often disallowed. The success of a contractor or large employer of labor was considered of more importance than the well being of the people.

Trades' people too were foolish enough to be caught by the cry of their superiors and in resisting the just demands of the working classes sacrificed their own interests for the welfare of one was but the prosperity of the other. When a restriction act was at last brought forward, at the instance of the Trades' Unions of Canada, it was when the public works were completed and Chinese starving in the country.

The amendment for manhood suffrage was rejected by Toryism and an Indian vote subordinated to manipulations. The factory act, which sought to hold employers responsible for the lives of their employees, through defective machinery, and other acts of like utility, introduced by the Liberal party at the request of Trades' Labor Council, were voted down by your representatives, BAKER and SHAKESPEARE, at the bidding of the premier, who was afraid of his opponents gaining popularity. All these things are remembered by the toilers of the east, and despite a hired press and bribery and corruption, have reduced the servile majority of national robbers to a whimpering few who will be held responsible for their misdeeds.

We all know, and can readily understand, how wildly government organs screech for the party now in in power. Their interests are at stake. Patronage will be withdrawn, and secret service money find its way into other channels. Fat contracts will be nipped in the bud. All who have been living on government aid—the people's money—will be thrown on their own resources. Those holding sinecure positions will be questioned as to their utility. Many land grabbers will be made to disgorge. Those holding undue privileges, will be called upon to relinquish them. Rights wrested from the people by knavery, will be restored in a spirit of honesty, and progress and tranquility will proceed hand in hand together.

We are naturally Liberal in our instincts on the Pacific coast, and neither individually nor collectively would we knowingly lend ourselves to unprincipled proceedings; but we are, nevertheless, a very hopeful people; can neither divine sophistry nor the artifices of our opponents until too late.

When the present Premier of Canada represented Victoria, what did he do for it? and what has he ever done further than to carry out treaty obligations—and some of those very tardily—so far as the Island was concerned. He did no more than his opponents were bound to do. In proof of which did not Mr. DECOSMOS go to England to urge the Imperial Government to compel him to do his duty? We were howling then; his organ now wants us to sing hallelujah! An organ by the way that has advocated every big give away in the country, and done well by it, financially. It has prospered. Has the province in a similar proportion? Can its notes be deemed reliable? It ought to be regarded with suspicion if not with dread; for such advocacy is dangerous to the public interest and contrary to the self respect and common sense of all good citizens.

We want to make a country of this Dominion of Canada suitable to all classes and conditions; not one of special benefit to special classes; where all men can enjoy equal honors and perform equal duties; not a country governed by the influence or money of a few individuals, but a country in which the least of its citizens enjoys the same benefits of the law, as the strongest and most powerful. For this the Liberals of all ages have fought and labored. For this great boon thousands of lives have been sacrificed on the sacred altar of liberty without hope or reward other than the consciousness of bequeathing to posterity a legacy of which the unborn would be proud, happy and contented. Shall these blessings be ignored, either for cupidity or through lack of comprehension of what we ought to perform?

Liberals do not destroy; they reform abuses, and favor the growth of intelligence. Liberalism can only be supported by intelligence; this it favors by giving political power to the masses. The Tories of to-day are but the tyrants of yesterday, and the representatives of principles subversive to popular and representative government. Will the electors of Victoria undo such work by voting for Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE, who are the representatives of classes hostile to every thing Liberal, and who have not accomplished anything for the advancement of the city's interests during the four and a half years they have been our representatives. Let us be true to our convictions for once by polling a Liberal vote that will prove to the outer world, and Liberals everywhere, that in this fair city of Victoria, notwithstanding the threats and boasts of the Tories, there exists a spirit of Liberalism of which none in its ranks need be ashamed.

When the change in the government takes place in a short time, it would be an act of wisdom on the part of the electors to see that they have a friend at court in the person of Capt MCCALLUM, who will command the respect and attention of his peers in the Commons. In marking your ballots do not forget him.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

We have a very costly system of government in Canada. Our federal system is framed upon a most extravagant plan. Our governor general's salary is $50,000 the same as that of the president of the great nation beside us. We pay besides salary about $80,000 a year—$130,000 a year for maintaining the vice regal establishment. We have thirteen cabinet ministers at $8,000 a year each, while the great nation beside us with twelve times our population manages its affairs with a cabinet of eight ministers at $8,000 each. The governor of New York state, with a population greater than the dominion, receives a salary of $5,000. The governor of Maine, with twice our population in New Brunswick, receives $1,500 a year, while the govenor in this province receives $9,000 a year, and in the larger provinces $10,000 a year. Who gave us this extravagant and expensive system of government? The government led by Sir JOHN MACDONALD. We have paid these big salaries for twenty years past. They are incorporated in our constitution framed by the MACDONALD party, and unless the constitution is changed we and our descendants will have to lie under the burden for all time to come. Is this in the interests of the business man, the farmer, or the workingman? Certainly not. But it suits the ideas of the Sir Knights and monopolists millionaires, who wish to set up the style and ape the manners of old world royalty. The entire federal system is framed on the same expensive scale. The big salaries and allowances at the top of our political fabric and the army of officials below are the direct result of Macdonaldism. They are eating out the people's substance. What wonder that we are constantly running deeper and deeper into debt, and finding our taxes continually increased. The system is extravagant, and the administration of it is worse. And there is no hope of remedy from our present rulers.

It is said that under the Cathedral of Manchester are huge vaults, which are rented for a great revenue to dealers as liquor vaults.

Lord Stanley of Preston has presented the village of Widnes, Lancashire, with a public room to be used for public gatherings.

TO WORKINGMEN.

During the session of the Commons in 1884 a discussion arose on the Chinese question. Their importation into this province was being vigorously prosecuted to the detriment of white labor. In advocating a continuance of this system the premier said: It might interfere with trade with China; there would soon be a large influx of Europeans into British Columbia; but above all on the following ground:

> Then Mr. Speaker, there are certain contracts connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are to be finished, I suppose next year, and I do not think the government could have made such satisfactory contracts if it had been supposed that they could not get Chinese labor. * * * Therefore, I would suggest that the honorable gentleman who has this motion in hand do not press it just now—Hansard, Page 1,287.

And then he went on to promise a commission of enquiry. These "certain contracts" were the ONDERDONK contracts. Some of them were let to other parties, who sold out to ONDERDONK for a big bonus. Others were let to ONDERDONK over the heads of tenderers who offered to do the work for a quarter of a million less than ONDERDONK's figures, by some jugglery in TUPPER's Department of Railways.

Discussing the subject the Hamilton *Times* says: So it appears that the saving in cost by employing Chinese benefitted ONDERDONK only—and not the Dominion treasury. But then ONDERDONK was a "pet," and subscribed freely to election funds, and it would not do to protect white workmen against his importation of Chinese serfs! * * * Then the government had a "commission" to give a holiday to Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU, Mr. N. F. DAVIN and other Tory emissaries at the public expense, though enough had been made known years before by Messrs. DE COSMOS, BUNSTER and others to show that the Chinese were an undesirable class of settlers. The Tories then are nice friends of the contractors—that is certain. It has been shown most conclusively in the case of Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who spent thousands of dollars of public money in sending Italian laborers to Canada to take the positions, at a beggarly pittance, that should be filled by Canadian workmen at fair, living wages. It was shown in the case of ONDERDONK and the Chinese, for, until this favored contractor had obtained an abundant supply of Chinese cheap labor, not one step was taken to charge a duty on the almond-eyed laborers. What do the workingmen of Victoria now think of such pretended friends? The Chinese still continue to come to the province, notwithstanding the duty which has been placed on them. Mr. BLAKE takes the ground that, as the Chinese are altogether undesirable immigrants, their importation should be entirely prohibited. Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE are supporters of the Tory government of Sir JOHN MACDONALD. When marking your ballots remember the foregoing facts.

ELECTION DAY MARCH 7th.

The following appropriate verses are supposed to be the production of the Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, Ont.

Not in robes of silken fold,
Regal purple, gems and gold,
Not with blazoned banners spread,
Trumpet tones and martial tread;
But in silence, one by one,
From the dawn till set of the sun
Goes the people in its might,
Forth to use its royal right.

From lone homesteads scattered wide,
From the city's restless tide,
Come our Kings, with homely dress,
Faces marred by care and stress,
In whose toil-worn hands we see,
Sign nor badge of royalty;
Yet unsceptred kings are they,
If their hearts are true to-day!

Half a continent waiting stands
Silent action of their hands;
Theirs to well and wisely choose
Men who with true hearts shall use—
For our Canada alone—
For her weal, and not their own
Passing glory of an hour—
Solemn trust of place and power!

Men who shall, with honest hearts,
In the light that Heaven imparts;
Seek for Canada the right
Born alone of Truth and Right;
Men whose wisdom shall increase
Progress, happiness and peace,
Knowing righteousness alone,
Is their true foundation stone!

But our crownless kings shall be
Bonded slaves, not monarchs free,
If for favor, place or gold
Shall the freeman's right be sold.
If he trade for worthless dross
Right to save his land from loss,
Then the freeman to the knave
Sells himself—an abject slave!

His to make the choice to-day,
Noble rule or base obey,
Cringing, as do craven slaves,
At the beck of crafty knaves;
Or as men erect and strong,
Standing firm against the wrong,
Using, as a gift from Heaven,
Freedom's rights to freemen given.

Then, as Heaven shall yet demand
Court of duty to his land,
As his vote shall yet be read,
When all party cries are dead,
Earthly gains and glories fled,
When the future is the past,
And all hearts are known at last,
Let the freeman's vote be cast!

A PLATFORM OF PHILANTHROPY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—At length Toryism and Monopoly believe and tremble. Whatever differences of opinion may still exist in regard to the conflicting rumors now afloat, it seems generally recognized, and by politicians of every shade, that the present Canadian Ministry is moribund—may die at any moment, and is no longer a power in the country. There is now a very favorable opportunity for this Victoria of ours to be liberal in form as she has ever been in spirit. The position of Captain McCallum in the present contest is very clearly defined. His sincerity has never been questioned. He has formulated his political creed, and it is indeed a platform of genuine philanthropy, and foreshadows the day when we shall have purity in politics and when the labor problem, the most serious question that now confronts us, shall no longer be the tennis-ball of opposing factions. A workingman who fails to plump for McCallum on Monday will vote against himself. Besides, a Conservative member for Victoria must for some years to come be more ornamental than useful, and two such members will be worse than useless.

A. M. S.

Victoria, 5th March, 1887.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

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THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. Wigle late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.
DOERING AND WRITE.
BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

A. A. Aaronson,
PAWNBROKER.
Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. s24

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.
Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Not satisfactory discounted. ☞ OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION. d, w & f jan

IMMENSE SUCCESS
BIG SALES
OF
Dry Goods
AT
Popular Prices

All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.

Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to

CASH!

Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the big incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.

Children's Handsome Ulsters from 40 cents.

Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.

Come to the
ALBIONHOUSE
And Save 25 per cent.
BROWN & WHITE,
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GENERAL
PASSENGER AGENCY.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
To or from Great Britain or the Continent,
Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.
HALL & GOEPEL,
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Empire Brewery.
HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of
Beer, Ale and Porter.
The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.
The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.
All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.
HENNING PETERS,
Empire Brewery,
au10 tf Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.

Glasgow and London
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,501,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	255,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in Canada	103,638

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA.
Glasgow and London Building, MONTREAL
D. MARSHALL LANG, General Manager
London, England.
JAMES BURNS,
Agent for British Columbia—Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.
☞ Every description of Fire Insurance effected at Lowest Rates.

WARNING!
Occupants of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering
Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips
for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude
COLD DRAFTS,
Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your carpets, Curtains and Furniture. RATTLING RASHES stopped. Windows can be raised or lowered as usual for Ventilation. Have stood the test of 15 YEARS on most private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Used on all DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS in the United States and Europe and Warranted Good For Five Years.
For sale by JOHN PEARSON, P.O. Box 34, V. or B. C. JOHN TEAGUE Agent. Orders may be left with A. O. McKILLOP, Architect, where samples can be seen.

Dominion Elections.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE Electoral District of Victoria.

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having accepted the nomination of the Liberal Association of Victoria, I would respectfully solicit your suffrages, which, if granted, I shall regard as a delegated and sacred trust to be used in the best interests of the province.

I append below the platform I would as a consistent and advanced Liberal, advocate in the labor and general interests of this country.

I am, Gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
ARTHUR EDW'D McCALLUM.

To guard the interests of the public, to whom all rights in the public domain rightly belong, in order to prevent the national lands and natural wealth of the province being monopolized and given away to individual men free of royalties, rents; taxes or due contribution to the public revenue.

To so modify the existing Dominion land act as to give every facility to working men and their families, creating homes and homesteads for themselves, whilst leaving them at liberty during the year to enter the labor market to earn the wages that will enable a man to fall back upon, and improve his holding in slack times.

To guard all provincial rights against encroachments by the Dominion—remembering that in recent attempts to concentrate all power at Ottawa, at the expense of the province, the privy council of England has pointed out clearly that as the Dominion did not create the rights of the provinces, so neither can the Dominion parliament take these rights away.

To advocate the absolute right of the province to receive back an equitable apportionment of public money for public works, commensurate with the amount of customs revenue collected upon imports. Such public works to include harbor improvements, telegraphic communication with Cape Beale; better mail facilities to the west coast &c.

To admit duty free all raw material not the natural product of the country, intended for manufacturing purposes.

That there should be a readjustment of fiscal tariffs on the primary necessaries of life, which now bear unfairly upon the poorer classes of the community and relatively lightly upon the luxuries of the rich, and that tariff should be modified as far as the lavish expenditure and incurred debt of the present administration, we are burdened with, will permit.

That a progressive income tax would enable the legislature to effect these fiscal revisions whilst obliging existing monopolies, duly and equitably, to contribute to the expenses of the country in proportion to their profit.

That a commission should consider the question of a revival if possible of a limited reciprocity treaty with the United States on such terms as might suit the mutual interests of both countries.

That the senate of Canada appears under the appointments of the present administration to have practically ceased to be a representative body under our responsible form of government, and that its reconstruction under an elective system is desirable if not imperative.

That no minister of the crown, or member of parliament should during office, accept directly, or indirectly, interests in land grants, timber limits, coal lands, railway subsidies or concessions it may be deemed expedient by parliament to grant to companies, Corporate bodies or to individuals, in developing the resources of the country.

That every effort should be made in the lease, or sale of public land, or the granting of leases underroyalties of the natural wealth of the country, in timber, coal, mines, and minerals, to reduce our enormous public debt, trebled during the term of office of the existing government.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN
Monumental Work.
WHITE BRONZE
MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
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John Weiler,
MANUFACTURER OF
FURNITURE
OF ALL GRADES,
And Importer of
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
AGENT FOR DOMINION
WIRE MATTRESSES,
Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also
IRON BEDSTEADS
Combined with above Mattress.
☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
P. O. Box 216, Victoria, B. C.
jan26

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.
Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan18 3w

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.
Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan25

To the Electors of the City of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN:

I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election, as a Conservative, but not as a slave to any party. My platform will be: (1) The well-being of Victoria and District, which has been entirely overlooked; (2) Vancouver Island and its varied interests; (3) British Columbia in general; (4) The Dominion and its people. As Mayor of the city, I feel it will enable me to bring before the Dominion Government these varied interests with greater force and effect.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES FELL.
Victoria, Jan. 19. jan19

To the Voters in the Electoral District of Victoria.

Gentlemen,—I am a candidate for the Ottawa House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.
T. B. HUMPHREYS.

DOMINION ELECTION.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:—I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party.
E. CROW BAKER.
Victoria, January 24, 1887. jan24

Dominion Election.

The undersigned announces that he is a candidate for the representation of the Victoria Electoral District in the Commons of Canada, and respectfully solicits the vote and influence of the electors in said District.
W. A. ROBERTSON.
jan 18

To the Electors of Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:
I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the liberal conservative party.
jan 17 NOAH SHAKESPEARE

VICTORIA
LOAN OFFICE.
Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.
☞ UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale Business strictly confidential.
44 JOHNSON STREET,
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P. O. Box 600.

BUTTER.
200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg
BUTTER,
For sale by
THOS. EARLE.
jan8

FOR SALE.
The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business,
ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS, AND NOW DOING a profitable trade.
The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock at cost price.
The brick Store, under which features complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the Brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.
WILLIAM DENNY.
Government St., Victoria, B. C.
The business will be carried on as usual giving the very best value for cash. jan 10

BROWN'S
Climax Washing Powder.
Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES. Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
W. JACKSON, Jr. Wholesale Agent.
Corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov8

HEROINE OF ACADIA.

Although thousands of women in all ages of the world have displayed to the fullest extent the virtues of patience and courage in private life, the number of those who by their daring in battle have proved themselves worthy to be teachers of men has been extremely small. This, of course, is in part due to the fact that the opportunities given to women for such leadership are comparatively few, but the more potent reason undoubtedly is that woman from her disposition and temperament is more fitted to shine in passive endurance than in active enterprise. Yet at long intervals women have arisen who seemed born to command, and from whose natures all the weakness of the sex appeared to be eliminated. When such women do dawn on the world they seem to reach a higher degree of heroism than any man can attain, for they are usually impelled to deeds of daring by influences which give their efforts the character of a crusade. Urged on to the field of strife by religion, patriotism, love of husband or children, to them there is no middle way between the victory and destruction; they must triumph or they must perish. The latest of these female Paladins, the ranee of Jhansi, kept the field against the British in India for months after her cause had become hopeless, and finally died sword in hand charging at the head of her cavalry among those who resisted to the last. Sir Hugh Rose, her conqueror, in his general order, said that "the best man upon the side of the enemy was the woman found dead, the ranee of Jhansi."

America has produced but few women of the heroic type, and the most remarkable of them all, living as she did two centuries and a half ago in a remote corner of the continent, and being of a foreign race, is comparatively little known to the people of the United States. Yet, if Longfellow had been a poet of war and battle, when he went to Acadia for a heroine, instead of the mythical and impossible Evangeline, he would surely have chosen that real woman, Lady Latour, who was a heroine indeed. As it is he has left for some other bard the finest subject for an epic that America has yielded. Although her story has been mainly told by her enemies, or in the dry pages of official dispatches to the French government, her figure emerges from the mist of two centuries firm in outline as it appeared to her contemporaries and so real in its humanity we never doubt that the actual woman is before us. Frances Marie Jaquelin, who afterward became Lady Latour, was a native of France and belonged to a Huguenot family of Rochelle. She was born in the early years of the Seventeenth century, when that city was the focus of a religious movement which ended in civil war. Born and reared amid the stirring scenes which Rochelle witnessed, she became well fitted by training and education for the stormy and eventful life she was destined to lead in Acadia. When very young she married Latour, when on a visit to France, and sailed back with him to that wild romantic land which became the scene of her heroism and her death. Her arrival in Acadia took place in 1625, a year before Peter Minuet's purchase of Manhattan island from the Indians, and five years before the settlement of Boston. The whole continent, now the seat of an ever widening civilization, was a vast wilderness, in which half a dozen bands of struggling colonists from Florida to Quebec were contending against the rugged might of nature.

Latour himself was a man of extraordinary talents, alternately the sport and favorite of fortune. Although of such high descent that he could claim kinship with the great house of Bouillon his family had been totally ruined in the civil wars. In 1609 when a mere boy he went to Acadia with his father, and when the Port Royal colony was destroyed by Argal, four years later, took to the woods and lived with the Indians for many years. It would take too long to enumerate the successive steps by which he emerged from this humble station. Biencourt, the grantee of Port Royal, died and bequeathed his rights to Latour. The latter became lieutenant general for the French king in Acadia, and received a vast grant of territory on the St. John river. And to crown all, through the influence of his father, who was a favorite at the English court, he was made a baronet by James I, and Sir William Alexander, the Scotch grantee of Acadia, gave him a very large tract of land. Thus in the enjoyment of grants and titles from both crowns his fortunes could hardly have looked brighter than they were an 1635. But troublous times were at hand.

Latour's fort was at the mouth of the St. John's river, on the site of the New Brunswick city of that name, and from its position it gave him the command of the whole fur trade of more than 50,000 square miles of territory. His establishment was on a scale suitable to the magnitude of the interests he controlled. There were seldom less than 200 men in Fort Latour, and several small vessels were employed in ranging the coast and trading with the Indians. The spoils of forest and stream were at the command of Latour and his men, for the woods abounded in game and the rivers and sea with fish, and a rude abundance reigned at his hospitable board. But it was a sadly lonely life for Lady Latour, without female companionship but that of her servants, and with her lord often away ranging the woods, cruising on the coast, or, perhaps, on a voyage to France. It was a schooling well fitted to develop all the latent qualities of a strong nature.

Latour had a rival for the possession of the trade of Acadia in Charnissay, who also held a commission from the king, and had forts at Port Royal and Penobscot. Charnissay's father was a "counsellor of the king" in Paris, and had the ear of Cardinal Richelieu, a fact which emboldened the former to endeavor to effect Latour's destruction. Latour was accused of all sorts of malfeasance, and his wife was denounced as a heretic. He was accused of being friendly to the English, and she of being the cause of his disloyalty. It is needless to examine these charges, for Latour was afterward publicly exonerated from them all by the French government. It was true, however, that Lady Latour was a Protestant; as such she lived and died.

After years of effort Charnissay succeeded in his object, and a royal edict went forth which was intended to destroy Latour. He was commanded to return to France to answer the charges against him, and his commission as governor was revoked. If he refused to obey Charnissay was authorized to seize him and carry him to France, and to make an inventory of his effects. A ship was sent out specially by the king to carry home the deposed governor. Latour no doubt appreciated the delicate attention, but declined to avail himself of it. He refused to go to France or admit Charnissay to his fort, and the latter could only go away breathing vengeance, for Latour had four-and-twenty cannon mounted on the walls of his stronghold. Charnissay returned to France to obtain more royal orders, and to gather forces for a supreme effort to dislodge Latour. The latter in the meantime sought to open up a trade with the people of Massachusetts bay, and to enlist their aid in his cause. In the first he succeeded but not in the last, although he made friends in Boston who proved most serviceable to him at a later day. But what was more to the purpose, he sent a tried agent to Rochelle to obtain the aid of his friends there against Charnissay. The response came in the shape of a fine ship, fully armed, laden with ammunition and supplies, and having on board about 140 men. But before this vessel would reach her destination Latour was already in great straits. Early in the spring of 1643 Charnissay appeared at St. John, with six vessels and 500 men, and blockaded Fort Latour. Attack after attack failed, but the blockade continued and famine threatened in time to compel a surrender. But the wily Latour kept watchers down the coast to intercept the ship from Rochelle, and, when she appeared, slipped through the blockading squadron in the night and turned her bow toward Boston, where he confidently counted on getting help. His lady went with him to add her persuasions to his when dealing with the grave rulers of Massachusetts. One pleasant Sunday in June, when the Boston people were returning from church, Latour's ship sailed boldly into the harbor to the great astonishment of all and the consternation of many. Latour immediately waited on Governor Winthrop and told his errand. Next day the magistrates were called together and the matter discussed. The result of their deliberations, after a long search of the Old Testatment for precedents, was to refuse Latour active aid, but to give him permission to hire such ships and men in Boston as he required to enable him to reach his fort in safety. This, however, was enough, and Latour hired in Boston four armed vessels and 144 men, besides purchasing a large quantity of supplies. With this augmented force he returned to St. John, drove Charnissay away and chased him to Port Royal, where he attacked him and captured a considerable amount of property. The New Englanders returned to Boston in triumph, and Charnissay went back to France to organize another attack on Latour.

Up to this time Lady Latour had stood by her husband's side as his chief adviser and companion, but now the time came when she had to act alone. As Latour did not dare to appear in France, it became necessary for her to go there to obtain further assistance against their resolute enemy. She accordingly set sail for Rochelle, her old home, but had scarcely arrived there when Charnissay heard of her presence in France and procured a warrant for her arrest. But she had timely notice of her danger, and escaped to England, and there was able to obtain all the munitions of war and supplies she needed. Freighting a ship with them, she set sail from London in March 1644, for Fort Latour. In the same ship embarked a man little loved by the men of Massachusetts bay, Roger Williams the founder of the Providence plantation.

Unfortunately, the master of the ship instead of proceeding on his voyage with due diligence, loitered on the way to trade, and did not reach Cape Sable until September. Charnissay, in the meantime, had reached Acadia and was cruising in the Bay of Fundy to intercept his enemy. Latour, half distracted at the delay in his lady's return, had been to Boston seeking further help, only to find that source of assistance closed against him by the threats of Charnissay. The latter, maintaining a close watch in the Bay of Fundy, boarded Lady Latour's ship, but she and her party were concealed in the hold, and the master pretended that he was bound direct to Boston. So Charnissay had to let the vessel go, and his prey escaped; but it was no longer possible to reach Fort Latour, and to Boston the vessel went. There Lady Latour brought an action on the charter party for deviation and delay, and recovered a verdict of £2,000. Then hiring three armed ships in Boston to convoy her home she at length reached Fort Latour, after having been absent for more than a year.

Difficulties and dangers were now gathering around the doomed fortress. Charnissay had command of the sea, and was able to cut off his supplies. The Latour, leaving his brave wife in command of the fort, went to Boston early in the winter and sent a small vessel laden with provisions to St. John. Charnissay however, captured it, and Latour found himself unable to return to his fort. So the brave lady was left to face her own and her husband's enemies alone. It was here that the great energy and the heroism of her character were brought into play. Although bothered with the care of a child that was hardly more than an infant, she showed herself, in the fullest sense capable of command. Her vigilance never rested, and she inspired her men with her own courage. But the number, after weeding out traitors and deserters, was less than 100, and they were badly supplied with provisions and munitions of war. In February, immediately after the capture of Latour's provision ship, Charnissay attacked the fort. He expected an easy conquest, but found himself sadly mistaken. From one of the bastions Lady Latour directed the fire on his ships, and with such effect that one of them had to be towed away in a sinking condition, her decks covered with dead and dying. It took Charnissay nearly two months to repair the damage done his vessel in that brief contest with Fort Latour. In April he again returned with a larger force, and this time attacked the fort from the land side. For three days and as many nights the assault proceeded, but Lady Latour conducted the defense with such skill and courage that the besiegers made no progress, and Charnissay was obliged to draw off his forces with loss. With calm eyes that looked upon danger without fear, the heroine was ever foremost in the fight, nerving the timid by her example and encouraging the bold. This siege, like the former ones, would have failed but for the foulest treachery. Charnissay found means to bribe a Swiss sentry who guarded one of the bastions, and in the dim light of Easter Sunday morning, when the garrison were at prayers, this traitor suffered the enemy to approach. They had already scaled the walls before the alarm was given. Lady Latour in this extremity showed the same cool daring as when fighting behind the battlements. She placed herself at the head of her little band, and made so desperate a defense that every foot that Charnissay won in the fort was paved with dead men. It was only when further resistance was unavailing, and for the purpose of saving the lives of her devoted men, that she consented to accept the terms offered by Charnissay and surrender.

These terms, however, were shamefully violated. Charnissay was so much enraged at the havoc that had been made in his ranks that he resolved to wreak his vengeance on the garrison. He caused all the men in the fort to be hanged except one man, to whom he gave his life on condition that he became the executioner of his comrades in arms. Lady Latour would have shared the same fate but for the fear that the court of France would resent such an outrage. But he compelled her to be present at the execution of her soldiers, with a rope around her neck, like a reprieved criminal. Three weeks later she too had passed from earth, but whether she died of a broken heart, or of ill treatment, or of poison there is no record. But it may safely be said that no braver or truer heart ever beat in human breast than that which was stilled by her death.

It is not often that the truth of history can be made to square with poetic justice, but in this instance something like that took place. Charnissay was drowned five years after Lady Latour's death, and Latour obtained a reversal of all the decrees against him and the restoration of all the honors he had lost through his rival's arts. More than that, he married Charnissay's widow and came into possession of his entire property, ending his life in a good old age and prosperous, with numerous children to inherit his name and estates.—Scottish American.

Hurrah for Blake!

Canadians! Hear your country's call,
Up! and be doing, one and all;
The contests for your country's life—
Not more success by party strife—
Your country's future is the stake—
Maintain her cause, with Edward Blake.

The Men you raised—in evil hour
To high state, and place and power,
Have recreant proved to every trust,
And bowed your country to the dust—
A wreck of Canada they'd make—
Down with them all! Hurrah for Blake.

Uphold your country's gifted son—
Give battle till the fight is won!
Defeat the hords of cheats and knaves—
"Corruption's great high priest," and slaves—
And all the plotters in their wake—
Arrayed against your cause and Blake.

Stand by the man, whose noble aims
And stainless life your fealty claims—
The patriot, bold in Virtue's cause—
Proclaiming equal rights and laws—
A Home Ruler, and no mistake,
And poll your votes for Edward Blake.

A PRINCE'S LOVE.

Romance of the Prince Imperial's Liaison with a Professional Skater--The Illegitimate Heir of France.

The romance connected with the memory of the late Prince Imperial, in spite of all contradictions, is true. The illegitimate heir is now living in the care of an English lady near Neuilly. She is bringing the little fellow up quietly to take an humble position in life. He will be taught a trade. He is seven years old, very bright and has Napoleonic features.

A Miss Charlotte Watkyns, whose parents keep a second-hand clothier shop in Air street, near Regent street, London, and generally known as "Lottie" Watkyns, appeared upon the London stage without success, and then took to skating at the rinks during the rink craze. She finally became a professional skater. The Prince met her one day in the tram, where the acquaintanceship began. He told her he was a French gentleman studying English, and he gave his name as Mr. "Lewis," or "Louis." The Prince and she made a rendezvous at a small hotel in Jermyn street; not at the hairdresser's and perfumer's, as was erroneously stated.

Miss Watkyns was a very pretty, dark girl, with exceptionally long, black hair, velvety eyes and a tall slender figure. She was well known at a dramatic professor's in Jermyn street, with *litterateurs*, artists and journalists. She was not a model of chastity, for she had one child by a very distinguished father before she met the Prince, and has had a third one since her imperial lover's death.

Miss Watkyns made the discovery who "Mr. Lewis" really was at the Duke of Norfolk's wedding in Brompton Oratory, when Lord Beaconsfield stood amicably chatting with him. Miss Watkyns took council and made up her mind that the only way to keep her lover to herself was to feign ignorance as to his personality. This she managed with the art of a consummate actress. The Prince was certainly "head over heels" in love with her, and among his letters to her from Bickley in 1878 is one in which he wrote: "If ever I get to be a great man I will make you a great little woman."

Miss Watkyns is a proud kind of girl and scorns the idea of seeking assistance. She never went to Camden House and the Empress never knew anything whatever about the escapade until lately. Miss Watkyns went to Woolwich when the body of the dead Prince returned from Zululand, hoping to see her lover's features once again, but no ladies were admitted to the identification, and she returned to London. She went to the requiem mass in St. Mary's Church, Chislehurst. The then Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, who knew her story, spoke to her most kindly after the touching ceremony, and praised her for her womanly reticence.

It was through the influence of the Bishop of Southwark that Miss Watkyns was sent out to Australia with a letter of introduction to the Roman Catholic Bishop in Melbourne, who placed her in a family as a governess. That kind of life, however, was totally unsuited to Miss Watkyns' tastes, and she is now back again in London, her only wish being that "the child"—and by that she means the offspring of the Prince—shall be brought up in his father's country, and that the secret of his birth shall be kept as long as possible from the youngster, who is strong, precocious and noisy.

CARE NOT HOW LONELY.

If thou canst wake within one human breast
A thought of lasting joy, if thou hast stirred
Holy desire by some inspiring word
Or lulled the sorrowful to soothing rest;
If with some glorious vision thou has blest
The tired, the wayworn (as when some rapt bird
Unseen pours forth its soul, thy song is heard
By the tranced leaves and flowers, a tremble lest
It cease too soon, too soon)—if this thy lot,
Care not how lonely thou mayst seem to be,
How cast away as useless or forgot;
As to the mightiest comes his work, to thee
The humble task to light some little spot,
Though star-like, yet with rays the heavens may see.

—Leisure Hour.

Lincoln and His Mother's Grave.

In the autumn of 1818 the little community of Pigeon Creek was almost exterminated by a frightful pestilence called milk sickness, or, in the dialect of the country "milk sick." It is a mysterious disease, which has been the theme of endless wrangling among western physicians, and the difficulty of ascertaining anything about it has been greatly increased by the local sensitiveness which forbids any one to admit that any well-defined case has ever been seen in his neighborhood, "although just over the creek, or in the next county, they have it bad." It seems to have been a malignant form of fever—attributed variously to malaria and to the eating of poisonous herbs by the cattle—attacking cattle as well as human beings, attended with violent fetchings and a burning sensation in the stomach, often terminating fatally on the third day. In many cases those who apparently recovered lingered for years with health seriously impaired.

Among the pioneers of Pigeon Creek, so ill fed, ill housed and uncared for, there was little prospect of recovery from such a grave disorder. The Sparrows, husband and wife, died early in October, and Nancy Hanks Lincoln followed them after an interval of a few days. Thomas Lincoln made the coffins for his dead "out of green lumber cut with a whip saw," and they were all buried, with scant ceremony, in a little clearing of the forest. It is related of little Abraham that he sorrowed most of all that his mother should be laid away with such maimed rites and that he tried several months later to have a wandering preacher named David Elkin brought to the settlement, to deliver a funeral sermon over her grave, already stiff and white with the early winter snow.—The Century.

Martial Decorations in Chili.

The soldiers here are of the regular army of Chili. They are of all shades of complexion, fairly drilled and equipped, rather under sized, but vigorous and hardy looking. A large part of them saw active service in the late Chilian-Peruvian war, and wear decorations for their services—to my mind rather too generously bestowed, for it does not seem likely that every fifth or sixth man can have so personally distinguished himself as to deserve from one to three showy medals and clasps. It must be remembered, however, that both by land and sea the Chilians fought with great courage and tenacity.—Chili Cor. Detroit Free Press.

The Two Parties.

Were any proof necessary to illustrate the systems of government by both Conservatives and Liberals it is to be found in the following table:

BEFORE CONFEDERATION.

Cartier-Macdonald Administration.

Year.	Receipts.	Exp'tures.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1858..	$5,776,627	$8,345,944		$2,375,317
1859..	6,567,017	8,061,761		1,494,742
1860..	7,436,585	9,410,575		1,973,990
1861..	7,549,939	9,549,934		1,999,995

Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Administration.

1862..	$7,377,165	$9,441,487		$2,064,321

Sanfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration.

1863..	$8,602,364	$9,472,854		$ 870,490
Six months to 30th June, 1864..	4,763,208	4,423,281	$339,927	

Tache-Macdonald Administration.

1865..	$ 9,573,786	$ 9,953,957		$380,170
1866..	11,652,444	10,834,822	$807,622	
1867..	11,909,601	11,891,950	17,651	

AFTER CONFEDERATION.

First Macdonald Administration.

1868..	$13,687,928	$13,486,602	$ 201,326	
1869..	14,379,174	14,038,084	541,090	
1870..	15,512,285	14,345,509	1,166,718	
1871..	19,935,560	15,623,081	3,702,479	
1872..	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873..	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	

Mackenzie Administration.

1874..	$24,205,092	$23,316,316	$888,776	
1875..	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876..	22,595,587	24,486,372		$1,900,785
1877..	23,059,274	23,519,303		1,460,027
1878..	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,174

Second Macdonald Administration.

1879..	$22,517,382	$24,455,391		$1,937,999
1880..	23,307,405	24,650,634		1,343,229
1881..	29,635,397	25,502,554	$4,132,743	
1882..	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316 352	
1883..	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884..	31,061,861	31,197,706	754,255	
1885..	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059
1886..	33,211,419	39,176,973		5,965,554

Unfulfilled Pledges.

The Conservative party during the campaigns of 1878-82 were most profuse in their promises as to the reforms they were to inaugurate. The following will illustrate how faithfully these pledges were carried out.

What the Tory party promised.	*What the Tory party achieved.*
An annual expenditure of not more than $22,000,000.	An expenditure for 1886 of $39,176,937.
A reduction of the national debt.	The national debt increased from $174,000,000 in 1878 to $281,000,000 in 1885.
No deficits.	A deficit of $6,000,000.
A decrease in departmental salaries.	An increase in departmental salaries from $905,195 in 1878 to $922,904 in 1885.
Economy in civil government.	An increase in the cost of civil government from $823,369 in 1878 to $1,139,495 in 1885.
A maller appropriation for departmental on ingencies.	An increase on this account from $158,174 in 1878 to $206,858 in 1885.
Fewer employees in the public departments at Ottawa.	An increase in the number of employees from 872 in 1878 to 1,227 in 1885.
A less expenditure for printing, advertising and paper for immigration purposes.	An increase in this expenditure from $17,406 in 1878 to $244,505 in 1885.
A Canadian Pacific Railway that would not cost the country a cent.	A Canadian Pacific Railway at a cost of $170,000,000.
"Canada for the Canadians."	An exodus without parallel in the history of the country.
Honest Government.	Scandals in every department of the Public Service.
A prosperous and united Canada.	Rebellion in the Northwest, Secession in Nova Scotia, and an ill-treated and unsettled Indian population.

Liberal v. Tory Rule.

Liberal Rule.		*Tory Rule.*	
EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE.	
1874. - - -	$23,316,316	1878. - - -	$23,503,158
1878. - - -	23,503,158	1886. - - -	39,186,973
Increase in five years.	$186,842	Increase in eight years	$15,673,815

National debts Compared.

1886. *United States.*		1886. *Canada.*	
Net debt per family of 5.	$120.00	Net debt per family of 5. Or $47 per head for every man, woman and child.	$ 235.40
Interest. . .	4.15	Interest. . . .	$10.40

Under the Two Rules.

Liberal Rule, PUBLIC DEBT.		*Tory Rule,* PUBLIC DEBT.	
Increase in Mckenzie's time - -	$44,179,000	Inc. from '68 to 1874. -	$37,522,000
Deduct the amount to cover liabilities incurred by Sir John's gov. before defeat. - -	$32,447,000	Add for liabilities incurred by Sir John & met by Mackenzie.	$32,447,000
	$11,732,000		
Deduct discount on reduction of interest.	$4,500,000	Increase in 2nd period of Tory rule. - -	$69,979,000
		Increase in 1st period of Tory rule. -	$106,357,000
Increase of debt under Mackenzie...	$7,232,000	The present gross debt	$281,314,000

THE TRUTH V. MACDONALD.

On my honor as a gentleman there is no truth in the statement that I received money from Sir Hugh Allan for election purposes—Sir John Macdonald.

I, as an Orangeman, have ever since been true to its principles.—Sir John Macdonald at Kingston in 1861.

I have never set foot in an Orange Lodge in my life.—Sir John Macdonald at Carleton in 1886.

I wish to God I could catch L. Riel.—Sir John A. Macdonald at Peterboro'.

You will find enclosed $1,000 for Riel.—Sir John Macdonald to Archbishop Tache.

Mr. Gladstone's Fighting Qualities.

Men say he never fights better than when the battle is desperate. With a courage born of the most complete conviction that stopped at no risk and no labor, with an alertness that took in the whole field, with an eloquence which dazzled even his enemies, like a very Cœur de Lion he fought almost single handed the unequal fight. At a distance looking at him it would seem wholly beyond his physical powers. Close at hand his face is marked, indeed, with the lines and wrinkles of many campaigns, and you see before you still an old man, but you see also what at a distance you miss, that the lines are the lines of endurance and hardy strength, more than of weakness and old age.—Seth Low in Brooklyn Magazine.

A Variety of Shooting.

The sportsman of the northwest has no mutterings to make over his variety of shooting. He can go into eastern Oregon and shoot prairie chickens, and fish to his heart's content. Within two hours' travel of the metropolis of the north Pacific coast he can shoot within twenty-four hours elk, bear, panther, deer grouse, pheasant, geese, quail, pigeon, mallard, duck, widgeon, canvasback, gray duck, bluebill, and snipe, besides swan and sand hill crane.—Portland Oregonian.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms—the Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Helman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. June8 D&W

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front street, Portland, Oregon. jun8

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

J. C. DEVLIN.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DeCosmos' Block, Government street. Dealer in Eastern Cheese, Butter, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal. Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. sep30

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P.O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin | Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.

Office—Chester Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,

L. GOODACRE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. H. ROBELEE,

CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,

Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECT.

E. M. FISHER,

ARCHITECT,

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box ——

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. R. E. ser. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

MERCHANTS.

H. C. BEETON & Co.
26 FISHBURN CIRCUS LONDON E.C. | Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,

GROCER,

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lm'td.)

HOME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 126.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons', Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished. Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Ranges, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over Gosnell's grocery store. m ar13

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.

Langley street, Victoria, B. C. | D. M. EBERTS, W. J. TAYLOR.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797. Amount insured, $300,000,000.

H. D. HELLEMEN, Agent, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan8 ly

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province. P. O. 469 YATES STREET. febtdly

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains

FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 5

Taking effect February 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings,
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.

Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass

Tuesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.

Monday at one p.m.; Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass.

Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY, WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer ZEALANDIA,

March 12.....at 2 p. m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California. nov26

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of New York.....March 24

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th of each month for parts of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents. aug 4 San Francisco.

CHAS HAYWARD,

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Peroka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria. aug29 D&W

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. ap27 ly

Notices.

Municipal Notice.

Hackmen, Expressmen and Draymen are hereby notified to obtain their Licences at the City Hall forthwith, or they will be proceeded against under the Bylaw.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

CITY HALL, 5th February, 1887. jan5

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the estate of Henrietta P. Morgan, late of the city of Victoria, widow, deceased, and in an action "Clark v. Adams," the creditors of the said Henrietta P. Morgan, who died on the 30th day of July, 1886, are on or before the 15th day of March, 1887, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. James Charles Prevost, Registrar of the Supreme Court, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at his Chambers, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1887.

J. P. WALLS, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitor for the Plaintiff. feb16 1m

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Boucherat vs. Muirhead and Carter.

BY ORDER of the Hon. Henry Pering Pellew Crease, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the personal estate, effects and credits of Muirhead & Carter. All persons owing any money, or having any securities of or belonging to, or in which the said firm, or either of the members thereof, may have any interest whatever, are forthwith required to pay over or account for the same to

JOHN LANGLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated Victoria, Feb. 25, 1887. jm25

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ, GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NO. 140.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue for the Year 1887.

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Finance Committee of the said Council to arrange for and obtain a credit by way of overdraft upon current account with the Bank of British North America, to an amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of $30,000, including the now existing overdraft, at rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

2. All moneys so overdrawn shall be used for the ordinary current expenditure of the said Corporation, and shall be repaid to the said Bank on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1887, out of the municipal revenue of the said Corporation for the current year.

3. This By-Law may be cited as the "Bank Credit By-Law, 1887."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of February, A. D. 1887.

Re-considered and finally passed the Council this 16th day of February, A. D. 1887.

Hudson's Bay Company.

The following Goods on Sale at the Lowest Market Rates:

Ale and Stout,	Flour,	Mustard,
Apples,	Geneva,	Oysters,
Arrowroot,	Gin	Pickles,
Bacon,	Hams,	Porter,
Beans,	Honey,	Port Wine,
Bitters,	Isinglass,	Raisins,
Brandy,	Jams and	Jellies, Rum,
Capers,	Ketchup,	Sauce,
Champagne,	Lard,	Sherry,
Claret,	Lobsters,	Sugar,
Currants,	Maccaroni,	Tea,
Currie Powder,	Marmalade,	Whisky,

A Supply of the Celebrated DUKE S CAMEO CIGARETTES Just received.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, March 5, 1887.

Liberal Rally To-night.

There will be a grand final rally of the Liberals to-night in Capt. McCallum's Committee rooms, Denny's block, Broad street, opposite the Driard. Every Liberal in the city should be present, whether on the voters' list or not.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—McCallum,

—The Liberal candidate,

—Is the war-cry to victory;

—And on Monday morning vote early,

—And vote for McCallum and McCallum alone.

—And Victoria will redeem itself from the "boodle brigade."

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT

—All the latest and most popular songs, direct from London, can be had at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store.

—A fine line of water proof coats and umbrellas, cheap at A. GILMORE'S, Johnson street.

—EASTERN OYSTERS, fresh every day, at JOE LEVY'S, by gallon, quart or pint. Same price as Island Oysters.

Remnants at Albion House.

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ERSKINE cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts.

—Cheaper than remnants is what the ladies say when they see those MELTON CLOTHS at 20 cents per yard at the ARGYLE HOUSE.

—Keep in mind that the best American and Canadian pianos and organs are to be found at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store.

—One of the candidates has nine hundred pledged votes. He will probably come to the conclusion on Monday night that "all men are liars."

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call.

—Mayor Fell can be relied upon for a true expression of opinion. He stated last night the truth when saying that Baker and Shakespeare had no influence at Ottawa. Do the electors want such a pair of marionettes as these in power?

—The members of the St. Joseph Literary Society, ever willing to do a good turn for suffering humanity, will give a benefit to the crew of the wrecked bark T. R. Foster on Thursday evening next.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

Remnants at Albion House.

—Victoria traders visiting Vancouver to sell goods have never been called upon to pay the transient trader's license fee. Mr. Picken writes to the *News* calling attention to the injustice to local merchants and suggesting the enforcement of the by-law.

—M. W. Waitt & Co. have the largest and best assorted stock of musical instruments and merchandise ever imported into the city. Pianos and organs of the best makes always on hand. The latest sheet music and music books kept and constantly arriving. Call and examine. H. KENT, Manager.

—Prof. Oliver's dancing academy in Denny's building is in a flourishing condition. Many Victoria young folks are getting their finishing touches put on here and promise to become graceful dancers. The class of youths in attendance are most respectable and orderly, in fact the professor would have nothing else.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

Taxing the Bread we Eat.

On May 20th 1886, Mr. Mitchell moved "That in the opinion of this House, it would conduce to the comfort and well being of the people of Canada, and especially of the WORKING CLASSES, if all import duties were removed from flour, cornmeal, corn for feed and milling purposes, wheat and coal."

Mr. Shakespeare voted against this resolution, and helped the government to keep the duty on breadstuffs, a duty affecting virtually every family in Victoria. Mr. Baker shirked the vote. Captain McCallum and the Liberal party are pledged to reduce the duties on all raw material for manufacturing purposes, breadstuffs and coal.

Home Rule.

Both Baker and Shakespeare voted against Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions. The latter got completely befogged and did not know what he was doing. (See Journals of the House.) Mr. Baker with a few others voted against the final resolution which passed the House by a vote of 149 to 6. In the minority Mr. Baker's name heads the list. Leave him at the foot of the list on Monday night.

Found.

A gold watch and chain, which the owner can have by proving property. Apply to J. B. Grant at E. G. Prior's

Presbytery of Columbia.

The Presbytery of Columbia met in this city on Wednesday morning and concluded its business last night. The following ministers, belonging to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, are now laboring in this province in the congregation and districts named: Revs. R. Jamieson, New Westminster, Moderator of Presbytery; P. G. Thomson, Vancouver, Clerk of Presbytery; D. Fraser, Victoria; D. Macrae, Victoria district; A. Dunn, Alberni; T. Scouler, New Westminster; A. Tait, Langley; A. W. Jones, Spences Bridge; J. Chisholm, Nicola; J. A. Jaffray, Spallumcheen; and A. H. Cameron, Donald. The following places are to be supplied with ministers immediately, namely: Richmond and Ladner's Landing, Chilliwhack and Kamloops. There was a great deal of important business transacted by the Presbytery, a few items only of which can be mentioned as of public interest. Commissioners to the General Assembly, which is to meet at Winnipeg in June, were appointed, namely: Revs. R. Jamieson, D. Fraser and D. Macrae, and Messrs. J. C. Brown, New Westminster; Walter Clark, Victoria; and E. Sanders, Vancouver. The Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax, N. S., was nominated for Moderator of the General Assembly. The returns made from the various congregations, and the reports of standing committees, which were carefully considered show a very satisfactory condition of affairs, and indicate a measure of prosperity and encouragement in the church's work which was scarcely anticipated so soon. The Presbytery adjourned to meet on the 15th inst., at Vancouver, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

The "Colonist" Thrashed.

The Vancouver *News* only reiterates what the public know and THE TIMES has always asserted, viz: That the *Colonist* is a "garbler." This is what the *News* says of the delectable sheet: "The Victoria *Colonist*, not content with its unprincipled garbling, now resorts to the disgraceful method of misrepresentation and downright vulgarism. Had the *Colonist* editor sense enough to think soberly and pluck enough to express the true entiment of the public, and break free from the chains that bind it to the 'Higgins clique,' whether right or wrong, some hope might be held out for its future career, but that is not the policy of our Victoria contemporary, and not in accordance with the nature of him who 'runs the concern.'"

The Fishermen Win.

The case of Jacques vs. the Queen, was argued and decided in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. This was a dispute in respect to a piece of land on the North Arm of the Fraser, for which Mr. Youdell, on behalf of several families of New Foundland fishermen, had made application. Mr. Jacques claimed that he was entitled to a grant by priority of claim. Judgment in favor of the Chief Commissioner, representing the Crown. Mr. W. N. Bole and C. Wilson for Jacques; Deputy Attorney-General Irving for the Crown. The effect of the decision is to give the land in dispute to the fishermen.

Remnants at Albion House.

Turn Them Out.

Noah Shakespeare once upon a time posed as an anti-Chinese agitator. On the strength of that the workingmen of Victoria rallied and placed him in power. He betrayed that trust by acting as agent for Onderdonk. The glittering shilling was above workingmen's interests. Workingmen do not forget this betrayer of your interests. The amendment for manhood suffrage was rejected by the Tory party and Indians enfranchised. This was disreputable, but Baker and Shakespeare voted for it. Turn the rascals out is the cry.

Coming to Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Passengers per Geo. W. Elder for Victoria: J C Smith, wife and sister, W Middlemass, W Bigg, R W Hills, S White, J Downs, T Shore, E W Smith, G Montgomery, W Schleiter, E McQuade, Mrs McQuade, J McWinney, T McLean, W Riddle, G T Mills, G H Burns, J N Scellie, J Lamb.

New Steamer.

Capt. Stewart and Duncan Rowan, of New Westminster, have let the contract for a new steamer which will ply between that city and Vancouver. It will be 75 feet keel, 14½ feet beam, 4½ feet in her hold. Will cost about $5,000 and will be launched in May.

The Saloons.

Under the Dominion Franchise Act, saloons are required to close during the day of polling, from 12 o'clock midnight to 12 o'clock midnight. The penalty for selling or giving away intoxicants is $100 or six months.

Remnants at Albion House.

The Concordia.

To-night the sensational border drama of "The Trapper's Daughter," and a good olio. This is the last appearance of the favorites, Mulligan and Kidd, and Billy De'Onse. Four new stars appear Monday next.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out

R. C. Stationery Co.

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP

British Columbia Stationery Co., Next door to Post Office

TO THE POLLS!

Directions for Scrutineers—Who are to Vote.

GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1. The only persons who can vote are persons whose names are on the voters' lists, as finally revised by the judge or revising officer. This is the first and indispensable qualification.

2. He must be of the age of 21 years.

3. He must be by birth or naturalization a British subject.

The foregoing are essentials in the qualifications of all voters.

PERSONS NOT ENTITLED TO VOTE ARE: (1.) Judges. (2.) Revising officers. (3.) The Returning officer and election clerk, but deputy returning officers and poll clerks may vote. (4.) Any person who has been employed at the election or in reference thereto, in forwarding the same, and for which services he has been, is, or expects to be paid or remunerated. (5.) Any person bribed to vote or refrain from voting. (6.) Any person paid or who has been promised payment (a) for loss of time, (b) traveling expenses, (c) hire of team or other service connected with the election.

THE BALLOTS.

The deputy returning officer must initial the ballot and number the counterfoil. Before putting the ballot into the box the deputy returning officer must tear off and destroy the counterfoil, otherwise the number will remain to identify the voter and the ballot will be bad. Let scrutineers watch with care every ballot marked by the deputy returning officer. See that the body of the ballot is initialed and the counterfoil numbered, as provided by law.

No oath as to qualification beyond that the voter is of age and that he is a British subject, is required, except in the case of owner's or farmer's son, who has to swear to his residence.

VOTERS UNABLE TO MARK THE BALLOT PAPERS.

Any person who from blindness, or other physical cause, or who is unable to read, can have the ballot marked by the deputy returning officer; but the sworn agents of each candidate must be present at the time to see that the D. R. O. acts fairly, and the voter must make oath as to his incapacity before being allowed to vote in this way.

If a person finds that another person has voted in his name—in other words, that he has been personated—he is entitled nevertheless to insist on voting, but he must take the oath that he is the real voter.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

The agents must remain in the polling booths and see that the ballots are properly counted. The ballots which are not to be counted are: Those not supplied by deputy returning officers. On which anything is written or marked by which the vote can be identified. The objections made to any ballot should be noted by the deputy returning officer. It is the duty of the agent to see that this is done.

Before leaving the booth the agent should obtain and safely keep a written statement of the result of the poll, duly signed by the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk and the agents present who are willing to do so.

CHANGES.

The chief changes in the law is that if a man is on the voters' list he is entitled to vote, no matter whether his qualification is good or bad; it cannot be inquired into, except as to his age and his being a British subject, scrutineers should insist on all constables keeping their places at the door. A constable has no business to interfere in any way with the voter, or to be near the compartment when he is marking his ballot.

When the count of ballots is about to be begun, the scrutineer should see that the returning officer does not dump out the ballots, and count from the heap. The proper method is to take the ballots one by one from the box until it is empty. Everything should be open and above board.

VICTORIA DISTRICT ELECTION

The Returning Officer and his Deputies—Polling Places.

The election for the Victoria district will be held next Monday. The polls will open at 9 a.m. and close at 5 o'clock in the evening. It will be observed that there are no less than eleven polling subdivisions in the district. These and the places where the vote

No. 1.—Corner of Saanich and King's road; H. G. Hall, returning officer.

No. 2.—City Hall; W. H. Brooks, returning officer.

No. 3.—Temperance Hall, Pandora street; W. K. Bull, returning officer.

No. 4.—Fee's grocery store, corner Quadra and North Park streets; Chas. R. Beck, returning officer.

No. 5.—Police Barracks; John M. Langley, returning officer.

No. 6.—Harmony Hall, View street; E. Wootton, returning officer.

No. 7.—E. Marston's, Kane street; E. H. King, returning officer.

No. 8.—Northeast end James Bay bridge; C. F. Moore, returning officer.

No. 9.—Engine House, Kingston street, James Bay; R. Plummer, returning officer.

No. 10.—Parson's Bridge Hotel; W. B. Nicholls, returning officer.

No. 11.—At John Sear's, Saanich Road; Thos. Draper, returning officer.

No. 12—Metchosin School House, T. E. Wooldridge, returning officer.

Sheriff J. E. McMillan is returning officer; his clerk being Mr. Wm. Pollard.

Biennial Sessions.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. R. Dunsmuir, is about to come out in a new role—that of a legislator. Although a member of the House for a number of years he has never given birth to anything, with the exception of stale chestnuts and abuse of Mr. Beaven, his *bete noir*. It has been apparent for several weeks that the pains of parturition were coming on, and that in the ordinary process of time an original idea—a first born—would be ushered into life. The "order paper" contains a notice of a bill to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature, and Mr. Dunsmuir is accredited as the nominal father of the bantling. Verily, the mountain in labor is about to bring forth a mouse. But whatever success the governmental accoucheurs may have in their efforts to earn their fees by saving the child, we sincerely pray that the life of the paternal progenitor may not be imperilled. The first is always the crucial test.

Double Faced.

We have less respect now for Mr. McLagan than ever; and we never had much.—[Colonist, March 5, 1887.	If there is one man in the country better able to solve the problem than another, that man is Mr. McLagan, who is a downright good fellow, and has lots of brains and is brimful of energy and good nature.—[Colonist, Aug. 1884.

A Bad Specimen.

The *Industrial News* announces that it takes no side in the political contest. Its publisher and proprietor, however, is opposing the two representatives of labor in the field and is supporting Baker and Shakespeare. A very bad specimen of straddlebug.

Number of Voters.

The number of voters on the voters' list are as follows: Victoria City, 1961; Esquimalt, 192; Metchosin, 33; total, 2186. It is not likely that over 1500 will be polled.

Closing Out Sale

THE STOCK OF THE

QUEEN BOOT & SHOE STORE

Will be Sold for the next Four Weeks

AT A HEAVY REDUCTION,

TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

feb19 1m

WORKINGMEN

Will remember Capt. McCallum when marking their Ballots on Monday. Vote early and see that your neighbour does likewise.

MONDAY'S BATTLE.

Preparations for the Contest—The Candidates Before the Electors.

Before another issue of THE TIMES the electoral contest in Victoria city and district will have taken place, and our representation will be determined in all probability for another five years. We have said little for or against either one of the half dozen candidates in the field. Personally they are gentleman for whom we entertain the highest respect, and our opposition to the return especially of Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare has been on the broad grounds of public policy. To our mind they have been puppets in a leader's hands, and their hard and fast pledges, at the present juncture, of subserviency to the party chief is a sufficient reason for their rejection by the electors. The so-called Conservative triumvirate—Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson—is less objectionable because more independent of machine influence, while possessing equal patriotism and ability for the discharge of the high office to which its members individually aspire. Captain A. E. McCallum, although coming into the field at the eleventh hour—has made splendid progress in his canvass and has been successful in solidifying the Liberals of the district. He will receive the undivided support of that portion of the electorate—not an inconsiderable number by any means—which is opposed to a continuance of the reign of the corruptionists and boodlers at Ottawa. He is a Liberal from conviction, and sails under no false colors. Besides the pure Liberal vote, he will receive a large support from that class of electors which is not wedded to either party, and which prefers, like the patriot Alex. Mackenzie—to place country first. Whatever the issue, the Liberal standard-bearer will have no apologies to make, no professions to recant, and no regrets to express. His cause is a noble one and in the end must prevail. Particulars as to the election are given in another column. The polls open at 9 a. m. and close at 5 p. m., and the result ought to be known at an early hour in the evening. To the electors, all we have to say is—sink personal feeling and vote each one according to his private judgment—for the man whose principles are for the right, for good government and for the honor and glory of our common country.

A Worse than Falsifier.

The *Colonist* reiterates its charge that the election returns from the east were garbled. With what appears in the eastern papers we have nothing to do. The dispatches were published as they reached this office. Read over and compared by the proof reader and other gentlemen, Mr. O'Brien, of the *Colonist* saw these returns which appeared in THE TIMES of the 23rd. He was in THE TIMES' sanctum reading the recapitulation giving the result by provinces. Will that gentleman say that dispatch was garbled? Will any one dispute the veracity of the dispatches received by Capt. McCallum and Dr. Milne from the secretary of the Liberal Association, Toronto, and afterwards on the 24th confirmed by the Hon. Edward Blake's dispatch? We repeat every dispatch was published as it came to our hands. These were in the form of specials and regular press service. For the absolute correctness of either of these we could not vouch. As neither Mr. Dunsmuir nor the *Colonist* has produced proof of our guilt, we repeat the stigma of yesterday that both the oracle and the gentleman it so valiantly rushes to defend are deliberate, willful falsifiers. Such chestnuts may not be palatable to the coterie of the *Colonist*. However, there the stigma stands.

From Vancouver.

Mr. James McArthur, of the firm of Messrs. E. S. Scoullar & Co., returned from Vancouver last night. He reports every thing as very quiet and orderly. The Victoria boys are behaving themselves splendidly. The citizens of Vancouver are wroth with rage at the government's conduct in sending volunteers there to guard the place. The corporation will resent payment of the sum necessary to liquidate the expenses connected with the affair. The Hon. Provincial Secretary's cake is dough there forevermore. It is believed he could have stayed the hasty drastic measures enforced against the city. Some of the hot headed traders and merchants are already talking of boycotting Victoria's dealers, believing that this city had considerable to do with the unpleasant affair. It should not be forgotten that the Hon. Mr. Beaven, Messrs Grant, Orr and others of the opposition opposed the scheme. Not a solitary ministerialist sided them in voting against this unwarranted high-handed proceeding.

Victoria's Harbor

Is the fourth one in the Dominion in point of revenue to the Dominion. The expenditure thereon for the year 1885 amounted to *$8,50*. Since Confederation close upon $10,000,000 has been paid into the Dominion treasury by Victoria. It is true that piecemeal improvements have been in progress for many years; but what has it all amounted to? For the millions paid in we have simply received nothing in return—*nothing* worthy of mention. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare are responsible for this. Electors see that you take them to task for their shortcomings in this respects. The Customs taxes per head amounted to *$13.77* and the exports to $54 per head. Why then did they not secure a share of the millions practically squandered in the east to satisfy political "boodlers." Capt. McCallum's hands will never be tainted with boodle scandals. Give him a chance to try what he can do for Victoria.

Road Clear.

A telegram to Mr. Munro, C. P. R. agent, states that the road is now open all along the line, and that the eastern-bound train leaving to-morrow will go through to Montreal without detention.

Look Out, Property Owners.

Every property owner in Victoria will be guarding his own interests by voting AGAINST Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare. They are pledged supporters of Sir John's government, a government owned and controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That company is largely interested in the building up of Vancouver, where they own thousands of acres of land, and where all their interests will be concentrated. As at Port Arthur and the eastern lake and river ports, the company will demand the construction of shipping facilities there at the expense of the country, and the government must comply. All this will be done at the expense of Victoria and her already over burdened taxpayers. Herein lays Victoria's danger. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare will vote with the government every time in building up Vancouver at Victoria's expense. Don't cut off your nose to spite your face. Self preservation is natures first law. Then look out for your property and its future permanent value. Partyism will compel Baker and Shakespeare to vote for the government's policy. Stand by your guns and vote against men who will help to build up a rival city. Capt. McCallum will look after harbor improvements and the construction of a breakwater at the entrance of the harbor to accommodate the Oriental line of steamers to be run by the C. P. R.

The Ballot Secret.

Bear in mind that the ballot you will mark on Monday will be an absolutely secret one. It will be a matter for your own will and conscience, and not for that of another. A boss may try to bully you, and you may think that he has a way of finding out how you record your vote. Don't believe it. The ballot bears no mark whatever by which it can be identified from one million others. Thanks to the Hon. Edward Blake and the Liberals for the act, any man may vote without let or hindrance from any quarter. Mark one of the squares for E. A. MCCALLUM, the Liberal candidate.

Donald Chisholm Elected.

As predicted by THE TIMES months ago, Mr. Donald Chisholm has been elected for New Westminster district by a majority of 295 over Mr. J. T. Trapp.

Place.	Chisholm.	Trapp.
Matsqui	10	1
Ladner's	55	11
Vancouver	64	19
Moodyville	29	2
Maple Ridge	30	19
Surrey	23	14
Port Moody	31	9
Mission	17	5
Chilliwhack	42	26
New Westminster	108	30
Yale	18	17
Langley	35	13
Total	534	239

Church Notice.

Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of New Westminster, will conduct service at the First Presbyterian church to-morrow forenoon.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St.

It has been calculated that, in the course of his working life, John Wesley travelled above 200,000 miles and preached some 4,000 sermons.

The marriage of Theodora, daughter of Viscount Bury, to Major W. Davidson, R. A., was solemnized on the 1st inst. at the Oratory, Brompton.

The first committee dinner this year of the Scottish Club, London, took place on the 27th ult., when Col. Gordon-Alexander entertained the members and others.

Phillip James Bailey, the author of "Festus," a poem which made a great literary success twenty-five years ago, but now almost forgotten, is seventy years of age, and lives in Blackheath.

NEW TO-DAY.

C. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

Tuesday, March 8, 11 a. m.

Furniture, &c.

I have been instructed by MRS. PEASE to sell at her residence, FISGARD STREET, near Douglas, all her Household Furniture, etc.

Bedroom Suite, Mattresses and Bedding, Double and Three-quarter Bedsteads and Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Chamber Sets, Curtains and Blinds, Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Clocks, Mirror, Lamberquins, Ornaments, Pictures, Brackets, Perambulator, Hat Rack, Door Mats.

A Handsome French Dinner Service.

Stove, Crockery, Tinware, Glassware, etc.

GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

mar4

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lot No. 1234 and part of Lot No. 211, Victoria City.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATES of Title of William Reid, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned property, bearing date respectively the 3rd day of March, 1884, and the 22nd day of May, 187, have been lost, and application has been made for duplicates of such Certificates: Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicates will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 5th March, 1887. mar6 1m

A BENEFIT

For the Crew of the Wrecked Bark

T. R. FOSTER,

Will be given on

Thursday, March 10th, 1887,

By the St. Joseph's Literary and Social Society

AT THE VICTORIA.

NEW SONGS, DANCES, Etc. mar5

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes,	*Crockery,*	*Cutlery,*	*Preserving Jars,*
Dry Goods,	*Glassware,*	*Agate Ware,*	*Nickle & Plated*
Clothing,	*Garden Tools,*	*Tin Ware,*	*Ware,*
Toys,	*Fancy Goods,*	*Wooden Ware,*	*Mirrors.*

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb28 12m

REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

Have Removed to the premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, YATES STREET, where they hope to see all their old friends and Customers.

A New Stock of Imported Woollens

Just opened. An Inspection of our Stock is solicited.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. Terms Cash.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb11

Great Annual Discount Sale

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

COMMENCES THIS DAY AT THE

City Boot & Shoe Store

AND WILL LAST FOR FORTY DAYS.

Now is your time. $29,000 worth in Stock, the whole to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Cloaks, Mantles, Etc.,

Made in the Latest Style, Cut and Fitted.

MILLINERY WORK DONE.

All work guaranteed.

MISS ANDERSON,

Government street, East side, 3rd block from James Bay Bridge, between Windsor Hotel and Irving's Boot Store. marqtw

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,

P. LEECH,

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of

James Bay Bridge,

Making the circuit of the bridge continuously

From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day

During construction.

FARE:

Four Tickets for 10 Cents,

to be had of the Drivers.

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb 24

Lectures on Eminent Authors.

The second Lecture of the series will be given on

TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 8,

IN THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL,

AT EIGHT P. M.

Subject:

"Charles Dickens."

Lecturer—REV. A. BEANLANDS.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of the Clergy. mar4 td

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TEARMS $7.50 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Hand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

HAND BROS. Victoria, B. C.

feb 14-DAW tf

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of March 5th for the erection of a Two-Story Frame Dwelling on Fort street for A. J. Langley, Esq.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

E. H. FISHER, Architect.

feb28 td

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to 12 o'clock, at noon, of MARCH 8th, 1887, for the erection, of a two story brick block of three stores at Port Townsend, W. T.

The right is reserved to reject any or all Tenders.

E. H. FISHER, Architect.

feb 21-td

NOTICE.

Hardware Stock and Business for Sale.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 2nd, for the Stock and Goodwill of the business of the late A. R. Frances, situate on the corner of Store and Johnson streets Victoria

The stock comprises a miscellaneous assortment of Staple and Fancy Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, and offers a rare opportunity of obtaining a desirable stock and business. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. James Burns, Langley street; and the Stock List and Goods will be on view in the above store each day, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., from the 23rd inst. to the 1st of March.

TERMS—Half cash, with satisfactory security for balance, payable in three months. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. E. FRANCIS.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 22nd, 1887. feb22 10D W

Frank Hastings,

BLACK COLT, foaled April 16th, 1884, by Frank Hastings, Dam, Nero, by imported Top Gallant—the famous Kentucky Black Hawk horse—will stand for and serve a limited number of Mares this season,

AT SAANICH

In the early part of the week, and

IN VICTORIA,

At the Stables of Messrs. Jones & Redman, Johnson street, near Douglas, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Frank Hastings has taken the first prize wherever exhibited, since he was foaled; and as a horse for general purposes he has but few equals. He is admired by all who examine him. Is sound in every part.

TERMS—Single service, $15; for the season, $25.

CHARLES McGORLICK, Proprietor.

feb21 DW w3w

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

SALMON, SALMON

FINE RED SALMON,

IN KITS, 60 lbs to the kit, no heads, $4 per kit. Whole barrels Salmon, 200 lbs. to barrel, $7.50 per bbl. Salmon Bellies, in kits, 50 lbs. to the kit, $4.25 per kit. Small Quinchan, a bit per pound.

feb17 1m GEO. VIENNA.

TO LET.

'The Fashion'

Livery and Sale Stables,

FORT STREET

To let. Apply to Market Restaurant Yates street, next door. jan22

C. CLUSHMAN,

Carriage Painter & Furniture Varnisher.

HAS THE ONLY VARNISH ROOM IN THE city. The best facilities for doing first-class work. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

C. CLUSHMAN.

feb24 1m Corner Fort and Broad sts.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING between D. R. Harris and G. Hagwood as civil engineers under the name of Harris & Hagwood, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1887, since which time the business has been carried on by the undersigned on his own account.

D. R. HARRIS.

Witness, J. E. MARTIN.